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GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1868-69.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

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Act V. of 1869.—An Act to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of Her Majesty's Native Indian Forces.

Act VI. of 1869.—An Act to amend the law relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers.

Act VIII. of 1869.—An Act further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Act IX. of 1869.—An Act for imposing duties on Income and Profits arising from offices, property, professions, and trades.

Act X. of 1869.—An Act to abolish the Police Superannuation Funds.

Act XI. of 1869.—An Act to make better provision for the collection of Land Customs on certain foreign frontiers of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay.

Act XII. of 1869.—An Act to amend the law relating to Customs' Duties.

Act XIV. of 1869.—An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay.

The following Acts were passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations during the year 1868-69:—

Act No. I. of 1868.—An Act to repeal Section 3 of Act XXI. of 1852; and to remove doubts as to what powers and duties of a Collector may be legally exercised and performed by an Assistant or Deputy Collector.

This Act came into operation on the 1st December 1868.

Act II. of 1868.—An Act to amend the law relating to Public Ferries in the Presidency of Bombay.

This Act came into operation on the 17th December 1868.

Act III. of 1868.—An Act to amend the Schedule annexed to Act V. of 1867, Bombay.

This Act came into operation on the 1st January 1869.

Act IV. of 1868.—An Act to make further provision regarding the application of Bombay Act I. of 1865 to Towns and Cities, and to restrict the application of Bombay Acts II. and VII. of 1863 in Towns and Cities and otherwise to amend Bombay Act I. of 1865.

This Act came into operation on the 28th January 1869.

Act I. of 1869.—An Act to facilitate the proceedings of the Commission appointed by Government to investigate the circumstances and causes of a recent fatal accident at the Bhore Ghaut Incline on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and to report on the measures to be adopted to secure the future safe working of the line.

This Act came into operation on the 22nd February 1869.

Act II. of 1869.—An Act for taxing Professions and Trades within the City of Bombay for Municipal purposes.

This Act came into operation on the 1st May 1869.

Act III. of 1869.—An Act to provide in the Presidency of Bombay funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute Local Committees for the due administration of such funds.

Act IV. of 1869.—An Act for the levy of Town Duties within the City of Bombay.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The annexed statements show the work disposed of on the Original and Appellate sides of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature during the calendar year 1868 :—

STATEMENT of the Work of the High Court Bombay Ordinary Original Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction for the year 1868.

	Suits, &c.		Disposal of Suits	Before			Otherwise disposed of.	Motions in Court	Orders in Chambers.	Days of sitting.
	Remaining from 1867.	Filed in 1868		One Barrister Judge.	Two Barrister Judges.	One Civilian Judge.				
1. Original suits, including Admiralty, Equity, and Ecclesiastical	*a* 826	1,269	475	474	*b* 1	....	521	947		417
2. Insolvent petitions.....	58	514	469	92	....	377	99	437		35
3. Appeals from Division Courts	15	22	25	....	25	....	7		2,028	*c* 53
4. Special cases from Small Cause Court..	2	6	6	....	6	....	1	20		
5. Criminal trials	6	139	141	141	....	....	3	1	2	41
6. Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court	5	9	9	....	....	9	4	....	....	16
7. Applications for Probate and Administration	....	*d* 189	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

a. Includes 126 suits stayed under the Insolvent Act and Act XXVIII. of 1865.

b. Two Judges sat for two days in an equity suit.

c. Two Judge sat for two days hearing a matter under Act XXVIII. of 1865.

d. These with rare exceptions are disposed of by the Ecclesiastical Registrar.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

No. 2.—*Aggregate of Appellate Jurisdiction.*

Appeals from	District and City Judges.										Subordinate and Additional Judges.									
	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits appealable.																				
Appealed	a 8	583	20	386	27	334	40	280	26	321	..	2	..	27	5	101	6	115	8	54
Appeals depending on 1st Jan	15	192	7	243	17	181	18	152	26	139	..	39	..	4	..	27	4	49	2	30
Total	23	775	27	632	44	515	67	532	52	460	..	41	..	31	5	128	10	164	10	84
Affirmed	8	202	4	245	11	217	17	236	12	175	..	14	..	2	..	52	3	79	1	43
Modified	2	22	3	40	1	21	3	14	3	18	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	8	..	4
Reversed	4	60	1	38	10	42	10	38	6	28	..	3	..	..	1	11	3	6	1	6
Remanded	2	137	2	109	1	70	6	97	4	100	..	17	..	2	..	15	..	30	..	13
Dismissed on default	..	18	..	14	1	4	2	7	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	3	..	5	2	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Total	16	532	10	451	26	363	41	393	27	332	..	37	..	4	1	79	8	134	2	66
Depending 31st December	7	243	17	181	18	152	26	139	25	128	..	4	..	27	4	49	2	30	8	18

a. This number is exclusive of a Regular Appeal from a decree of a Court of Requests.

Appeals from	Assistant Judges.										Principal Sudder Amens.									
	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits appealable.																				
Appealed	..	353	..	338	..	167	..	258	..	271	..	93	..	63	..	28	..	13	..	6
Appeals depending on 1st Jan	..	101	..	137	..	17	..	60	..	81	..	1	..	50	..	30	..	11	..	1
Total	..	454	..	475	..	339	..	318	..	352	..	94	..	113	..	58	..	24	..	7
Affirmed	..	205	..	198	..	168	..	140	..	118	..	33	..	51	..	24	..	10	..	4
Modified	..	17	..	13	..	22	..	8	..	14	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Reversed	..	20	..	18	..	35	..	24	..	18	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	..
Remanded	..	62	..	55	..	4	..	60	..	91	..	7	..	20	..	16	..	11	..	3
Dismissed on default	..	11	..	16	..	7	..	3	..	5	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	2	..	b 3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	c 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	317	..	303	..	279	..	237	..	247	..	44	..	83	..	47	..	23	..	7
Depending 31st December	..	137	..	172	..	60	..	81	..	105	..	50	..	30	..	11	..	1	..	..

b. This number includes 2 Special Appeals transferred to the Revenue Courts.
c. Ditto 3 ditto ditto.

REGULATION DISTRICTS.

The chief features in the administration of the year have been the alterations in the number and respective limits of the Zillas or Judicial Districts established under the Presidency of Bombay, the division of the Judgeships and Assistant Judgeships into grades, the redistribution of the Subordinate Courts, and the revision of the Subordinate Judgeships.

Something may be said on each of these heads.

With respect to the alterations in the Judicial Districts:—

The territory comprised within the limits of the Collectorate of Rutnagherry has been detached from the Zilla of the Concan and formed into a separate Zilla under the denomination of the Zilla of Rutnagherry.

The remaining portion of the Zilla of the Concan forming the Collectorate of Tanna is henceforward to be denominated the Zilla of Tanna.

The territory comprised within the Collectorate of Belgaum has been detached from the Zilla of Dharwar and formed into a separate Zilla under the denomination of the Zilla of Belgaum.

The limits of the Zilla of Belgaum as constituted above have been extended so as to comprise the territory within the Collectorate of Kulladghee. But a Senior Assistant Judge with special territorial jurisdiction is henceforth to be attached to this portion of the Zilla.

Senior Assistant Judges have ceased to be appointed with special territorial jurisdiction over Kaira or Broach.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of 11 District Judges in two grades, namely, 7 Judges in the 1st and 4 in the 2nd grade, and also the appointment of 7 Assistant Judges in 3 grades, namely, 2 in the 1st grade, 3 in the 2nd

grade, and 2 in the 3rd grade. Besides these, the appointments on fixed salaries of a Joint Judge and 2 Senior Assistant Judges have been sanctioned.

The revision of the appointments of Subordinate Judges in this Presidency, and the redistribution of the limits of the Subordinate Civil Courts, have as far as local exigencies allowed been completed at the same time. The opinions of the local officers were carefully considered throughout, and the boundaries were fixed so as not to subdivide the Revenue Divisions or Talookas, and with regard to communications and the relative density of the population.

By this revision the number of Subordinate Courts has been reduced, while the pay of the Judges has been greatly increased. It is hoped that in most of the grades the salary is sufficient to attract men of a higher education and learning than those possessed by the older Native Judges who from time to time retire on their pensions. This rise in emoluments has been rendered the more necessary by the fact of a statuteable qualification having been created for the office by Act XIV. of 1869, Section 22, in the following terms :—

"No person shall be appointed a Subordinate Judge unless he be a subject of the Queen, who has practised five years as an Advocate of a High Court in India or as a Vakil in the High Court of Judicature in Bombay, or who has qualified for the duties of a Subordinate Judge according to such test as may from time to time be prescribed by such High Court, or who has taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the University of Bombay."

It is anticipated that the effect of this provision will be an ultimate rise in the juridical ability of the Native bench. The need of a generally high average is apparent from the fact of each court having to administer both law and equity, the

former term including not only the religious and customary laws of various peoples, but also the *lex loci* as established by statute and precedent.

The reduction in the number of Subordinate Judges has not, as far as is known, been productive of more than temporary inconvenience to suitors. The Act above quoted contains a provision enabling Subordinate Judges to hold the courts at more places than one. This arrangement had been found both efficient and popular as regards the Courts of Small Causes, and is expected to save much inconvenience and some delay, especially in the executing of decrees.

Another administrative reform is in course of completion, namely, the revision of the establishments of Subordinate Courts. This much-wanted improvement will, it is confidently expected, give these tribunals a greater efficiency by supplying a better ministerial staff.

The buildings in which these courts are held were in many instances constructed originally for other purposes, and in several were merely hired by the month to meet present exigencies. This defect of structure, and the general want of suitable buildings, having been brought prominently to the notice of the Government of India, sanction was given to the erection of new court-houses where necessary. A uniform plan is being decided upon which will include every requirement of the court, its officers, and suitors, and will, it is hoped, admit of speedy construction when once the details are settled.

It is necessary to notice that the titles of Subordinate Judge of the 1st and the 2nd classes have been given by Act XIV. of 1869 to the Judge of these Courts in lieu of those of Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, and Moonsiff, and that several changes have been made in jurisdiction. That of

a Subordinate Judge of 1st class is unlimited, and it is now provide that in suits valued at more than Rs. 5,000 the appeal from his decision shall lie direct to the High Court. The jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge of the 2nd class extends to Rs. 5,000, and the appeal lies to the District, formerly the Zilla Court.

The same Act empowers Government to invest an Assistant Judge with all or any of the powers of a District Judge within a part of a district. Senior Assistant Judges at detached stations of some experience being so vested will be able to dispose of a great part of the civil work of a district. The exact powers of these officers were not well understood until the Act was passed, the laws defining them being contained in many Regulations, modifying and partially repealing each other.

This Act, which may be described as a codification of the law regarding Civil Jurisdictions, received the assent of the Governor-General on the 19th March 1869.

No change has been made in the jurisdiction of Joint Judges, except that several inconvenient provisions regarding appointment and transfer to another district have been done away with.

The appointments to both classes of Subordinate Judgeships are now made by the Governor in Council. Each class is subdivided into grades with different rates of pay.

Act II. of 1869 is a simple and short codification of the law relating to the appointment of Justices of the Peace. It further empowers the Governor-General in Council to appoint Justices for the whole of British India. This provision will obviate inconvenience from any re-distribution of the jurisdictions of High Courts. Justices of the Peace, being servants of Government, are also empowered as regards

European British and Christian subjects of Her Majesty in Native States.

Act IV. of 1869 is the Indian Divorce Act. Its provisions extend only to persons professing the Christian religion. They provide a plain procedure supplemented by the Civil Procedure Code, and lay down principles and rules, while those in force in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial causes in England are to be followed where the Act contains no specific provision. The Act confers jurisdiction on the High Courts and District Courts in the Mofussil. It was assented to on the 12th February 1869.

Some of the facts as they are brought out in the returns which are annexed may now be noticed. There have been filed 142,520 suits during the year, being an excess of about 12,500 over the number filed last year, and about 3,500 over the average taken for five years. But the decisions are nearly 53,000 less than the number in the preceding year. The number of cases undecided has therefore risen to 28,652, against 14,694 in 1867-68.

It is a striking feature that out of the total number of suits filed 122,299 should be for sums under Rs 500 and within the cognisance of Small Cause Courts, and only 20,221 for sums above that amount.

The average duration of a suit is set down as 108 days, against 178 in 1867-68; but in this calculation the duration of suits at Surat has not been taken into account, the item being wrongly stated.

The statement of the Appellate work of District Courts which is annexed is imperfect, as the returns of the districts which have been omitted are somewhat confused and cannot be readily compiled.

STATEMENT of Work done in District Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction during the year 1868-69.

DISTRICTS.	No. of Suits instituted.	Arrears from 1867-68.	Decisions.	Undecided.	Average duration of Suits.	Amount involved in decided Suits.	No. of Suits for possession of land.	Otherwise connected with land.	Contract debts, wages, &c.	Cognisable by Small Cause Courts.	No. of Pleader.	Average No. of Suits filed in each of the last five years.	REMARKS.
					Days								
Ahmedabad	14,990	1,543	15,163	1,370	50	12,44,341	420	349	14,394	12,834	71	14,592	*The figures shown in the Return received for Surat being wrong are not included.
Surat	16,850	2,718	16,669	2,887	..*	29,52,625	475	233	15,388	14,751	90	16,627	
Khandeish	29,532	4,016	27,614	5,934	82	22,68,125	146	383	27,085	20,582	66	22,984	
Concan	17,167	3,697	17,040	3,824	163	14,50,192	1,100	1,646	14,367	13,761	157	16,465	*Note.*—Includes Returns from Tanna for 12 months, and from Rutnagherry for 10 months.
Poona	7,879	1,365	7,904	1,340	153	8,82,393	352	313	7,149	6,308	114	7,369	
Sholapore	6,605	753	5,764	1,594	124	6,45,508	208	95	5,453	5,145	40	6,103	
Ahmednuggur	19,991	2,593	19,959	2,625	67	11,34,321	312	598	19,049	17,307	91	20,333	
Rutnagherry (2 mths) †	1,055	1,778	863	1,970	188	57,303	44	114	704	692	..	1,055	
Sattara	15,477	6,025	16,135	5,367	178	9,91,567	483	864	14,788	14,447	75	19,111	
Belgaum (2 months) †	357	504	447	414	47	45,000	50	17	372	407	39	2,330	
Kullaghee	2,923	412	2,964	371	109	3,86,523	138	112	2,714	2,659	23	2,583	
Dharwar	6,785	868	6,611	545	58	10,83,213	427	480	4,082	5,390	65	6,420	*Note.*—Includes Returns from Dharwar for 12 months, and from Belgaum for 10 months.
Canara	2,909	444	3,008	411	78	5,76,651	242	255	2,412	2,016	49	2,850	
	142,520	26,716	140,141	28,652	108	1,37,17,762	4,397	5,459	1,27,907	1,22,299	880	138,822	
Results in 1867-68	130,141	18,558	192,896	14,694	178	1,44,24,807	4,582	7,320	1,21,721	1,13,733	792	123,611	

† Created Districts from 1st February 1869.

CIVIL COURTS, Appellate Jurisdiction, Regulation Districts, 1868-69.

	Suits appealable.	Appealed.	Arrears from preceding years	Disposed of.	Undecided.	How disposed of. Affirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	
Ahmedabad.												
Assistant Judges	59	37	28	1	64	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Principal Sudr Ameens	80	58	109	30	37	21	..	5	..	1	3	
Sudr Ameens	278	76	163	61	178	44	2	4	5	2	4	
Moonsiffs	721	236	453	186	500	111	18	30	16	3	8	
Surat. (Return wrongly prepared and therefore not included.)												
Khandeish												
Assistant Judges	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Principal Sudr Ameens	318	45	94	38	101	17	9	5	3	..	4	
Sudr Ameens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Moonsiffs	2,511	237	365	190	412	115	26	36	8	1	4	
Concan.												
Assistant Judges	41	22	9	22	9	18	3	1	..	..	..	
Principal Sudr Ameens	1,299	40	29	54	15	25	10	17	2	..	..	
Sudr Ameens	844	96	106	144	58	57	26	15	8	2	36	
Moonsiffs	13,791	778	556	969	365	515	170	172	83	15	14	
Poona.												
Assistant Judges	53	8	3	3	8	1	..	1	1	..	..	
Principal Sudr Ameens	170	31	153	51	128	26	7	8	4	6	3	
Sudr Ameens	..	3	8	8	3	4	2	1	..	1	..	
Moonsiffs	6,236	261	593	144	622	78	8	23	16	3	16	
Ahmednuggur.												
Assistant Judges	66	5	1	6	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	
Principal Sudr Ameens	139	44	21	49	16	18	13	9	7	1	1	
Sudr Ameens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Moonsiffs	2,533	455	147	449	153	221	43	110	67	3	5	
Ratnagherry.												
Assistant Judges	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Principal Sudr Ameens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sudr Ameens	168	77	58	57	78	8	4	..	..	..	45	
Moonsiffs	523	222	238	146	314	27	19	4	6	2	88	
Sattara. (Not included, the Return being wrong.)												
Belgaum.—Kullaghee												
Assistant Judges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Principal Sudr Ameens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sudr Ameens	808	34	8	26	16	21	..	..	4	..	1	
Moonsiffs	1,870	147	17	90	74	41	9	24	12	..	4	
Dharwar.												
Assistant Judges	156	5	..	5	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	
Principal Sudr Ameens	474	59	19	57	21	23	6	14	10	..	4	
Sudr Ameens	1,046	105	31	109	27	62	14	23	7	2	1	
Moonsiffs	3,929	279	120	332	67	152	23	47	39	..	71*	* 65 transferred to Belgaum.
Canara.												
Principal Sudr Ameens	172	29	19	32	16	22	1	6	1	..	2	
Moonsiffs	922	148	97	179	66	103	12	55	5	3	1	

AGENT FOR SIRDARS.

From a Report, submitted by the Agent for Sirdars, it appears that he disposed of 5 suits on their merits and transferred 6. The Assistant Agent disposed of 10 suits, 8 of which were decided on their merits and 2 were adjusted; and the Jagheerdars of the 1st class decided 1,131 suits on their merits, dismissed 104 on default, adjusted 164, and transferred 54; in all 1,399.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, BOMBAY.

The annexed statement of the working of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, shows that 24,703 suits were filed during the year, which is less by about 1,606 than the number last year. The number disposed of is also less than last year, being 24,764 against 25,890, and there remains undecided 1,492.

Of the number disposed of there were about 14,600 judgments delivered; the rest were either nonsuited, struck off, or compromised, &c.

The working of the Court shows a profit of Rs. 41,891.

There were 383 applications made for the summary enforcement of obligations specially registered under the Registration Act.

STATEMENT of Work done in the Bombay Court of Small Causes during the year 1868-69.

	Arrears from preceding year.	No. of Suits instituted.	Disposed of.	Undecided.	Mode of disposal. Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.	Nonsuited	Struck off.	Compromised.	No. of Attachments issued.	No. of Writs of Execution issued.
1868-69	1,552	24,703	24,763	1,402	13,872	751	1,119	3,009	6,012	123	14,725
1867-68	..	26,349	25,890	1,552	15,077	634	1,093	3,389	5,647	5	15,224

	No. of Judge Warrants issued.	No. of Commitments.	Classification of Suits as to value. Under Rs. 20	Under Rs. 100.	Under Rs. 500.	Under Rs. 1,000	Amount litigated in the Suits instituted.	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure	Surplus.
1868-69 ..	17	1,196	5,681	12,289	5,681	1,052	27,00,327	2,23,237	1,81,345	41,891
1867-68 ..	25	1,309	6,282	12,851	5,537	1,379	30,43,442	2,50,319	1,74,966	75,353

MOFUSSIL COURTS OF SMALL CAUSES.

The following statement shows that during the official year 13,764 suits were instituted in the four District Courts of Small Causes, being about 1,000 in excess of the number filed last year. 13,131 were disposed of, leaving 1,257 undecided at the close of the year. Of the number disposed of there were 9,530 judgments delivered; the rest were admitted or withdrawn. There were 17,405 applications for execution against 16,160 last year.

The average cost of a suit was Rs. 9-9 against Rs. 9, and the average duration of a suit was 24¼ days against 20 days in the year preceding.

The accounts of the Court at Belgaum show a deficit of Rs. 4,463, but the accounts of all the Courts taken together show a surplus of Rs. 4[illegible],56.

The transfer of the Court at Belgaum to Dharwar and Hoobloo has not yet been carried out.

It has been decided to constitute Courts of Small Causes at Surat and Broach from the 1st May 1869.

STATEMENT of Work done in the Mofussil Small Cause Courts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1868-69.

	Arrears.	No. of Suits			Suits disposed of.						
					Mode of disposal.				Classified as to value.		
		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Undecided.	Contested.	Ex-parte.	Admitted.	Withdrawn, &c.	Under Rs. 25	Under Rs. 100	Under Rs. 500.
Ahmedabad	126	2,600	2,530	196	392	1,059	137	942	960	1,185	385
Poona	404	6,848	6,296	956	956	3,811	850	679	1,815	3,566	915
Ahmednuggur	26	3,184	3,146	74	573	1,722	548	303	1,172	1,652	322
Belgaum	68	1,132	1,159	41	187	530	100	42	272	654	233
	624	13,764	13,131	1,257	2,108	7,422	1,635	1,966	4,219	7,057	1,855
Results in 1867-68	680	12,794	12,840	634	1,879	7,296	1,659	1,907	4,166	6,794	1,881

	Applications for execution of Decrees.		Average cost of a Suit	Average duration of a Suit.	Amount in Litigation	Receipts.	Expenditure.	
	Written.	Verbal						
			Rs.	Days				
Ahmedabad	2,425	..	7 15	28	1,54,635	20,952	16,809	4,143 surplus.
Poona	9,637	..	9 4	40	3,80,541	58,484	22,173	36,311 do.
Ahmednuggur	4,385	..	8 15	10	1,65,010	26,369	13,204	13,165 do.
Belgaum	953	5	12 2	19	76,287	11,629	16,152	4,463 deficit.
	17,400	5	9 9	24¼	7,76,473	1,17,494	68,338	49,156 surplus.
Results in 1867-68	16,156	4	9 0	20	7,98,264	1,13,222	66,885	46,337

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Regulation Districts.

In connection with Criminal Justice the passing of Act VIII. of 1869, to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, may be noticed. The alterations effected are such as do not affect the principle of the Code, nor remove any legal restraints, but provide for a delegation of powers and for a speedier procedure in many instances.

Orders have been received from the Government of India restricting transportation beyond seas to those criminals only who are sentenced to transportation for life. To provide for the case of those who by law must be sentenced to transportation for definite terms of years, it is proposed to declare certain places within this Presidency and certain places in Sind places of transportation. These proposals are now under consideration with the Government of India.

A complaint having been received that the administration of justice was being brought into discredit by the system of trial by Jury, regarding which the popular opinion was anything but favourable, a Return of Criminal trials in the Session Court at Poona since January 1867 was called for. From this return it appeared that out of 101 cases the Judge approved of the finding of the Jury in 88 and disapproved in 13 cases; and with regard to the disapprovals it appeared that the Jury convicted 17 prisoners whom the Judge would have acquitted, and acquitted 13 whom the Judge would have convicted. The return therefore showed that the Jury were quite as ready to convict as the Judge, if not more so.

From the annexed Returns it appears that there were 36,873 offences committed during the year, and that there were 33,831 trials. There were 31,882 persons convicted against

36,154 acquitted, or more than half, which is not satisfactory. The total number of offences exceed by about 1,000 the number in the year preceding, and the same may be said of the number of trials. The number of persons tried is about 3,300 in addition.

The offences noted below show a noticeable increase, namely :—

	1868-69.	1867-68.
Culpable homicide	58	39
Grievous hurt	335	230
Assaults	11,728	10,867
Rape	39	27
Dacoity	95	43

While the following show a marked decrease :—

	1868-69.	1867-68.
False evidence	193	249
Offences relating to coin and stamps	53	71
Causing miscarriage	9	18
Kidnapping	28	37
Simple thefts	7,318	7,962
Highway robbery	125	171

The rest do not show any material variation.

In the Courts of Session there were 1,722 persons tried, 926 of whom were convicted; and there were 194 appeals from the Assistant Session Judges and Session Judges to the High Court. The period of detention of prisoners from the date of

being taken into custody to the date of sentence averaged 39 days against 33½ in 1867-68.

During the year there were 40 sentences of death passed against 44 in the year preceding, 73 of transportation for life against 89, and 49 of transportation for definite terms of years against 198. The other sentences do not vary in any marked degree from those passed in 1867-68.

The number of appeals disposed of by Courts of Session and District Magistrates is 2,241. Of these, 1,550 sentences were confirmed, 501 reversed, and 185 altered.

STATEMENT.

STATEMENT of Trials held by the Criminal Courts

Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Secs. 193 to 200	Chapter XII.	Sections 302, 303 and 326.	Section 304.	Section 307.	Sections 312 to 316.	Sections 325 to 333.	Sections 323, 324, 334 to 338, 352, & 353.	Sections 363 to 373.	Section 376.	Section 377.	Sections 379, 403.	Sections 379 to 381, 403, 404
	False evidence.	Offences relating to Coin and Stamps.	Murder.	Culpable homicide.	Attempts to murder.	Causing miscarriage.	Grievous hurt, or hurt under aggravating circumstances.	Hurt, Criminal force, and Assaults.	Kidnapping.	Rape.	Unnatural offences.	Theft or misappropriation of Cattle.	Other simple thefts & misappropriations.
Ahmedabad	19	5	21	8	4	1	102	706	5	1	1	182	835
Surat	8	...	11	7	..	..	30	907	3	6	1	27	796
Khandeish	29	14	22	9	2	..	42	687	8	13	..	43	889
Concan	35	1	17	9	1	1	47	3,429	4	4	1	11	1,412
Poona	17	16	19	7	1	..	14	1,422	..	2	2	117	776
Sholapore	12	..	..	..	..	2	..	....	..	..	..	....	....
Ahmednuggur	5	3	5	4	2	..	6	1,227	5	5	1	72	618
Rutnagherry (two months)	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	138	..	..	..	....	94
Sattara	16	4	8	1	2	1	20	1,314	..	..	..	35	520
Belgaum (two months)	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	86	..	3	..	....	57
Kulladgee	4	2	6	2	..	1	9	217	..	3	..	31	91
Dharwar	27	7	20	4	..	3	51	1,060	3	2	..	85	921
Canara	15	1	2	7	..	..	12	475	..	..	..	18	309
	193	53	132	58	12	9	335	11,728	28	39	6	621	7,318
Results in 1867-68 .	249	71	148	39	10	18	230	10,867	37	27	3	659	7,962

in the Regulation Districts during the year 1868-69.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Sections 397 to 402.	Section 392.	Sections 382, 386 to 395.	Sections 411 to 414.	Sections 449 to 462.	Chapter XVIII	Section 497.						
Dacoity.	Highway robbery.	Aggravated thefts and Extortion, & Robbery not on the highway.	Receiving stolen property.	House-breaking.	Forgery.	Adultery.	Other offences.	Total number of Offences.	Total number of Trials.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total Number of Persons tried.
2	14	11	131	54	..	23	1,694	3,880	3,836	4,188	3,798	7,986
8	14	14	81	44	7	4	2,612	4,580	4,346	3,143	4,775	7,898
83	21	92	95	86	42	8	2,062	4,247	3,856	3,312	2,649	5,961
2	6	27	82	44	9	4	2,125	7,271	6,900	6,258	9,375	15,633
..	2	12	152	43	17	..	2,839	4,458	4,354	4,136	4,157	8,293
..	..	....	....	..	1	..	14	29	26	12	17	29
..	..	11	28	19	..	..	1,395	3,409	3,383	3,488	3,034	6,522
..	..	1	6	2	..	..	83	328	314	277	472	749
1	2	6	29	28	8	..	736	2,732	2,488	2,451	2,840	5,291
..	5	....	1	9	6	1	50	223	201	135	300	435
..	5	....	17	20	1	..	371	780	708	852	292	1,144
..	56	11	25	312	22	4	907	3,520	2,113	2,463	2,906	5,369
..	..	5	57	13	6	..	496	1,416	1,306	1,167	1,539	2,706
95	125	190	704	675	119	44	14,384	36,873	33,831	31,882	36,154	68,016
43	171	188	680	641	120	55	13,667	35,827	32,771	33,480	31,220	64,700

Courts of Session 1868-69.

	No. of Days sat.	No. of Cases disposed of.	No. of Persons tried.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Reversals on appeal.	No. of Appeals from Assistant Session Judge to Session Judge.	No. of Appeals from Assistant Session Judge and Session Judge to the High Court.	Average detention of Prisoners in where cases have been disposed of.	No. of Witnesses summoned to Court of Session.	Distance in Miles travelled by Witnesses.
								Days.		
Ahmedabad	227	105	222	116	20	15	6	93	1,159	55,176
Surat	111	84	133	56	10	11	10	38	754	16,669
Khandeish	182	154	311	174	4	5	43	42	1,672	44
Concan	148	144	295	184	18	2	22	16	1,372	48,310
Poona	139	115	232	110	9	12	6	34	1,290	78,340
Sholapore	28	26	29	12	..	....	....	37	168	4,939
Ahmednuggur	49	42	68	49	1	9	7	32	333	14,622
Rutnagherry (2 months)	2	3	3	1	..	....	....	3½	25	101
Sattara	55	45	75	36	..	4	25	22	365	1,785
Belgaum (2 months)	12	11	20	10	..	....	....	46	124	84
Kulladghee	77	27	36	22	4	....	7	19	197	40
Dharwar	130	131	247	123	12	2	38	27	1,390	105
Canara	84	36	51	33	3	....	30	23	409	29,008
	1,244	923	1,722	926	81	60	194	39	9,258	249,223
Results in 1867-68	1,363	1,051	..	1,164	..	....	204	33½	8,929	....

STATEMENT of Sentences passed by Criminal Courts in Regulation Districts during the year 1868-69.

	Death.	Transportation for life.	Transportation for terms of years.	Imprisonment.	Fined and imprisoned.	Fined.	Whipped.
Ahmedabad	4	14	....	976	423	2,717	42
Surat	1	2	3	469	157	2,181	28
Khandeish	3	..	12	904	291	1,998	109
Concan	5	31	18	1,008	434	4,733	43
Poona	6	13	12	765	216	3,094	50
Sholapore	..	..	....	12	1	....	..
Ahmednuggur	3	2	2	742	71	2,721	19
Ratnagherry (2 months)	1	..	....	33	17	225	1
Sattara	3	2	2	745	283	1,670	19
Belgaum (2 months)	..	..	....	52	8	73	2
Kulladghee	8	1	....	203	90	549	1
Dharwar	4	8	....	708	188	1,531	21
Canara	2	..	....	514	176	611	11
	40	73	49	7,131	2,355	22,433	352
Results in 1867-68	44	89	198	7,621	25,762		400

STATEMENT of Appeals disposed of by Courts of Session and District Magistrates in Regulation Districts in 1868-69.

	No. of Appeals in which the Sentence was confirmed.	No. in which the Sentence was reversed.	No. in which the Sentence was altered.	Total No. of Appeals disposed of.
Ahmedabad	217	67	17	301
Surat	146	61	17	229
Khandeish	130	59	24	213
Concan	235	53	22	310
Poona	171	83	32	286
Sholapore	....	....	....	....
Ahmednuggur	171	45	25	241
Rutnagherry (2 months)	26	7	5	38
attara	111	21	9	147
Belgaum (2 months)	20	6	1	27
Kulladghee	63	6	3	72
Dharwar	166	54	17	237
Canara	91	36	13	140
	1,550	501	185	2,241
Results in 1867-68	1,308	473	138	1,919

POLICE.

Town and Island of Bombay.

From the Report of the Acting Chief Magistrate of Police it appears that 25,993 persons were brought before the Police Magistrates in Bombay during the past official year. Of these, 197 were committed to the High Court, 1 to the Petty Sessions, 14,080 were convicted, 4,080 were acquitted, the charges against 7,624 withdrawn, and 11 were under remand at the close of the year. Of the number committed to the High Court 133 were convicted and 64 acquitted, and the case committed to the Petty Sessions resulted in the conviction of the single prisoner concerned in it.

Compared with the previous year, in which 17,620 persons were brought up, the increase is very large indeed. This is probably in a great measure owing to the large number of persons who came back to Bombay with the return of the Abyssinian Expedition. The offences, however, do not appear generally to be of the graver kinds. For assaults done the number of persons brought up was 3,335 more than last year, and for breach of conservancy laws there has been an increase of 2,196 persons. The crime of drunkenness also shows an increase of 425 persons, and 538 more seamen were brought up for refusal of duty. This accounts for upwards of 6,000 of the excess, and the influx of persons, by the return of the Abyssinian Expedition, doubtless added to the number of offenders under other heads of crime. All classes of the community have added to the roll of criminals, from the Hindoos and Mahomedans, who have increased by 4,760 and 1,812 respectively, to the Europeans, who add 819, and the Parsees, who add 596, to their numbers last year.

	1868-69.	1867-68.
Assaults	6,204	2,869
Breach of Municipal Act ..	3,808	1,612
Drunkenness ..	3,976	3,551
Complaints between Masters and Crews of Ships.	1,714	1,176

There has been a very marked improvement in the proportion of convictions by the Magistrates. From 58 per cent. of convictions in the year 1867-68 the proportion has risen to 77 per cent., and the proportion of convictions in cases brought up by the Executive Police, which reached 87 per cent. against 62 last year, is still more satisfactory.

As the present Forms of Police Returns do not fairly represent the working of the Police, the Chief Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police have been requested to prepare new Forms on the model of a set recently prepared by the Committee on Police Statistical Forms and approved by the Government of India, which are intended for adoption throughout India.

The School of Industry at Bombay is available for juvenile criminals.

The Police Commissioner considers it impracticable to introduce any system of education into the Bombay Police Force; but it is hoped that, though difficulties may stand in the way at present, the matter will not be lost sight of.

It is satisfactory that, notwithstanding the great increase of crime noticed in the returns, there are no arrears of work in the Police Courts.

No. 5.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Offences brought to the notice of the Magistrates of Police during the official years 1867-68 *and* 1868-69.

Offences.	Official Year 1868-69.		Official Year 1867-68.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
Offences against the Person.								
Murder, and attempting to commit murder ..	1	1	2	2	..	..	1	1
Culpable homicide, or attempting to commit culpable homicide	8	9	6	11	2	..	..	2
Concealing the birth of a child	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Driving a vehicle on a public way, and navigating a vessel in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Administering poisonous drugs with intent to commit an offence	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means, or doing an act so rash and negligent as to endanger human life	17	23	21	35	..	..	4	12
Voluntarily causing a woman with a child to miscarry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kidnapping	5	8	..	..	5	8	..	..
Rape, or attempting to commit rape	2	3	1	1	1	2	..	..
Unnatural crime	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Abduction, or enticing away, or detaining with a criminal intent, a married woman	72	88	20	28	52	60	..	..
Adultery, or marrying again during the lifetime of husband or wife	12	15	9	10	3	5	..	..
Assaulting police officers in the execution of their duty	93	142	54	92	39	50	..	..
Assault, forcible entry, or injury to person, or using criminal force	3,541	6,204	1,795	2,869	1,746	3,335	..	..
Breach of the peace	..	..	3	4	..	..	3	4
Criminal intimidation	4	15	1	4	3	11	..	..
Attempting to commit suicide	5	5	3	3	2	2	..	..
Exposing or leaving a newly born female child on the seashore with the intention of wholly abandoning it	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Negligence with regard to animals, and thereby endangering human life	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Offences against Property.								
House-breaking by night and theft	28	40	18	24	10	16	..	..
Robberies	8	13	2	4	6	9	..	..
Theft exceeding fifty rupees	223	174	148	125	75	49	..	..
Theft not exceeding fifty rupees	1,409	1,684	1,503	1,758	..	..	94	69

Offences.	Official Year 1868-69.		Official Year 1867-68.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
Offences against Property—continued.								
Dishonestly receiving or retaining stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen property	46	61	61	93	..	..	15	32
Embezzlement and criminal breach of trust	246	248	154	170	92	78	..	..
Cheating and obtaining money or goods by false pretences	197	235	142	191	55	44	..	..
In possession of property suspected to have been stolen	161	195	213	278	..	..	52	83
Finding and appropriating property with intent to despoil the owner	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Committing mischief and thereby causing loss or damage	11	24	3	5	8	19	..	..
Unlawfully or maliciously destroying or injuring property	68	90	40	45	28	45	..	..
Forgery	14	20	9	15	5	11	..	..
Possessing or using as genuine forged documents	6	12	8	11	..	1	2	..
Dishonest and fraudulent removal and concealment of property	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Extortion	2	9	1	3	1	6	..	..
Fraudulently causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied	6	8	5	5	1	3	..	..
Offences against the Coinage Laws.								
Counterfeiting the Queen's coin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttering or fraudulently delivering counterfeit Queen's coin	4	4	4	5	..	..	..	1
Fraudulently being in possession of counterfeit Queen's coin	2	3	2	4	..	..	..	1
Defacing the Queen's coin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.								
Perjury or giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding	28	37	27	44	1	..	..	7
Defamation	18	26	9	26	9	..	..	..
Conspiracy	5	23	..	..	5	23	..	..
Criminal trespass	13	55	10	30	3	25	..	..
Escaping from place of legal confinement	10	10	3	3	7	7	..	..
Offering a gift or bribe to police constable to induce him to screen a prisoner charged with a criminal offence	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2
Giving to a public servant false information so as to cause him to exceed his lawful authority	12	22	12	24	..	..	..	..

Offences.	Official Year 1868-69.		Official Year 1867-68.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.
Miscellaneous—continued.								
Offering a gratification to a public servant								
Harbouring offenders	6	6	2	2	4	4	..	..
Complaints between masters and crews of ships	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Keeping gaming-houses and gaming	619	1,714	442	1,176	177	538	..	..
Riotous conduct in the public streets	142	678	58	345	84	333	..	..
Drunkenness	427	1,218	562	1,590			135	372
Breach of license laws for sale of spirituous liquor and keeping place of public resort and entertainment	3,028	3,976	2,746	3,551	282	425	..	..
Found in the street at night under suspicious circumstances	56	59	65	68	..	..	9	9
Found at night with implements of house-breaking or on any premises with a felonious intent	44	49	80	100	..	..	36	51
Furious or careless riding or driving or driving without sufficient lights	167	277	98	158	69	119	..	..
Playing country music in streets without license, or contrary to the conditions of license	291	346	290	324	1	22	..	..
Misconduct as police officers	11	31	5	15	6	16	..	..
Failing to support families or illegitimate children	8	13	15	20		..	7	7
Discharging fireworks on the public road	210	210	58	58	152	152	..	..
Nuisance	3	3	14	17	..	..	11	14
Obstructing the public road	283	822	430	853	..	..	147	31
Receiving or taking a gratification by public servant	194	667	220	526	..	141	26	..
Breach of Municipal Act	3	3	3	4	..	..	..	1
Breach of Railway Act	3,084	3,898	1,143	1,612	1,941	2,196	..	..
Breach of the Market Rules	85	101	116	138	..	..	31	37
Breach of the Conveyance Act	71	100	84	104	..	..	13	4
Breach of the Post Office Act	237	267	115	124	122	143	..	..
Breach of Arms Act	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Using indecent and abusive words	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
Using obscene and insulting words and thereby intending to insult the modesty of a woman	258	445	77	115	181	330	..	..
Ill-treating animals	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Keeping common brothels or lodging houses for prostitutes	223	236	340	356	..	..	117	120
Bathing or washing clothes, &c. on the public road or near tanks and wells	18	37	29	51	..	..	11	14
Begging for alms in public streets	24	55	45	77	..	..	21	4[illegible]
Miscellaneous offences	8	12	18	84	..	..	10	72
	341	1,342	119	215	222	1,127	..	..
Total	16,123	25,972	11,471	17,615	4,652	8,357	..	..

ABSTRACT.

For Trial during the official year ending 31st March 1869.

Total Number of Cases and Prisoners.	Number of Cases reported in which no persons were apprehended in the official year ending 31st March 1868.	Convicted.		Acquitted.		Remaining undisposed of on the 31st March 1869.		Percentage of persons convicted during the official year ending 31st March 1869.	Sentence.						
		Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.		Death.	Transportation.	Imprisonment.	Flogged.	Fined.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Admonished and discharged
Before the High Court ..	....	105	133	45	64	....	....	67	2	11	116	2	..	....	....
Before the Court of Petty Sessions.	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	..	..	..	1	....	....
Before the Magistrates of Police	143	9,207	14,080	6,626	11,704*	10	11	77	....	..	2,234	596	9,304	433	1,573
Total in 1868-69....	143	9,318	14,214	6,671	11,768	10	11	77	2	11	2,352	598	9,305	433	1,573
Total in 1867-68....	95	7,096	10,347	4,270	7,252	14	21	58	....	11	1,859	653	7,491	333	....
Increase....	48	2,217	3,867	2,401	4,516	....	....	.....	2	..	493	..	1,814	100	1,573
Decrease....	....	....	....	....	....	4	10	.....	....	..	..	115	..	....	....

* Acquitted 4,080
Withdrawn 7,624

Total ... 11,704

POLICE.

Regulation Districts.

The following is from the Report of the Commissioner of Police, N. D:—

"I regret to have to state that the year has been one of scarcity and trial in the greater part of the Northern Division. In Khandeish the scantiness of the monsoon caused a drought, which necessitated the adoption by Government of Famine Relief Works on an extensive scale. These public works, highly useful in themselves, have been the means of keeping the Bheels and lower orders of the population employed, and prevented them from taking to a lawless and predatory life, as is so often their wont in times of scarcity.

"In Gujarat unusual floods accompanied by heavy rain fell in August last, doing much damage not only to the standing crops, but also to house property, in the large towns. Ahmedabad and Kaira in particular suffered severely, while some of the village sites along the banks of the rivers were entirely swept away. Thus many were rendered houseless in the course of less than a week. Then there was a total absence of the latter rains in October, so that the fields, which were re-sown afterwards, yielded but a meagre crop, tending in no small degree to add to the distress already prevalent in the province of Gujarat.

"Again, north of Gujarat in Rajpootana and Malwa matters were even worse: excessive drought and famine had compelled numbers of the inhabitants to emigrate, and these famine-stricken people came in large numbers into the British provinces of Gujarat and Khandeish, adding to the local distress already prevalent, so that it was most fortunate that Government had taken prompt measures to start Famine Relief Works. I am glad to state that, notwithstanding these untoward events, the

general tranquillity of the country was in no way disturbed, and there was no unusual amount of crime—facts creditable to the vigilance of the Police.

"A detailed account of these Famine Relief Works has been given in my Administration Report in the Revenue Department, and there is therefore no occasion to repeat them here; but I may add that public subscriptions, and also grants-in-aid from Municipalities, increased the amount of the Relief Funds placed at the disposal of the Collectors of Ahmedabad and Kaira.

"My last report contained an account of the disturbances in the Punch Mahals, owing to the Naikra insurrection. Roopsing, the chief leader, was hung; the Purmeshwur was shot in action by Captain Segrave, the Superintendent of Police, and several of their accomplices were taken prisoners, tried, and sentenced to transportation and to various terms of imprisonment. The correspondence connected with this affair continued during the year under report, and it may be interesting to note the subsequent events.

"Two sons of Roopsing's and one son of the Purmeshwur, together with their mothers, have been kept at Godra at the expense of the State, under the supervision of the Agent for the Governor in the Punch Mahals. The boys are made to attend the Government school at that town, and by the last accounts were making fair progress in their studies. A daughter of Roopsing's has been given in marriage by Mr. Propert to a respectable Naikra in the neighbourhood of Godra.

"The Native officers and the Thakoor of Sonipoor, who greatly assisted in quelling the disturbance, have been rewarded as follows:—

I.—Soobedar Shaik Sultan, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, with the Order of Merit.

II.—Jemadar Goolab Bhoodoo, of the Irregular Levy, with a life grant of a village of the Godra pergunna in Surunjam of a value of Rs. 400.

III.—The Thakoor of Sonipoor with a present of a Rifle of the value of Rs. 300, and a purse of Rs. 500, with other minor presents.

"It may be in the recollection of Government that a nephew of Roopsing's of the name of Thowria Naik had escaped into the jungles when his uncle and the other leaders were captured. This Thowria Naik attempted to create another disturbance about the beginning of November 1868. He with some 5 or 6 men came down upon the Kudwell Thanna in Chota Oodeypoor, under the Rewa Kanta Agency, and carried away all the arms and ammunition he could find in it, and boasted of his intention to attack some of the Government Thannas in the Punch Mahals.

"On the receipt of this information, Mr. Propert and Captain Wilson (the Superintendent of Police) promptly proceeded to Jambooghora and Warek, and though they found that the rumours of Thowria's doings were exaggerated, they offered a reward of Rs. 200 for his capture. On the 30th November 1868 Thowria Naik was apprehended by some men whom Mr. Propert sent out to him with a purwana ordering him to surrender. This he did to Mr. Propert at Godra shortly afterwards. Thus the last of the ringleaders has been secured.

"For the better supervision of the Narookote district Government have sanctioned the entertainment of a Chief Constable, and a Mahalkurry with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, the head-quarters of both these having been fixed at Jambooghora, where a defensible Thanna has been sanctioned to be built. With these precautions and arrangements it is hoped that the peace of the Narookote district has been placed on a satisfactory basis.

"In regard to crime the total number of cases recorded in the Northern Division amounted to 19,382, against 19,181 in the previous year, showing an increase of 201; the total number of detections to 16,599, or 81 per cent., against 15,067, or 78 per cent. The increase in the number of cases is attributable entirely to trivial cases 'under voluntarily causing hurt.'

"Of 'offences against the human body' there were 4,898 cases, of which 4,667 were detected, against 4,420 in the previous year, of which 4,141 were found out. The 'murder' cases amounted to 67, being an increase of 8 as compared with the previous year, and 59 of these were detected. Under 'culpable homicide not amounting to murder' there were 26 cases, being an increase of 3 over the number recorded in 1867, and of these all but one were brought to justice.

"The 'offences against property' show 8,348 cases, against 9,474 in the previous year, being a decrease of 1,126. The cases under 'theft,' 'robbery,' and 'dacoity' amounted to 5,544, 179, and 71, against 6,637, 189, and 87 in 1867, being a decrease of 1,103, 10, and 16 respectively. This is most satisfactory considering how unfavourable the state of the past season proved, and shows that the Famine Relief Works organised by Government did good.

"The detection under the above three heads amounted to 5,790, or 68 per cent., against 6,913, or 55 per cent., last year.

"The value of property as registered at the time the offences were reported amounted to Rs. 3,76,975, of which Rs. 1,20,304, or about 33 per cent., were recovered.

"I am glad to be able to report that the Police in the Northern Division has improved in efficiency, and this is well illustrated by the detection recorded in the foregoing paragraphs. The numbers to be maintained in the force of each district were finally fixed during the year under report. They

have been reduced to a very low standard in numbers, but I trust by being better paid, and by the hopes of pensions for faithful and good services, that their efficiency has been increased, and that they will eventually, with good management, be found to be equal to the requirements of the districts entrusted to their protection."

The following is from the Administration Report of the Police Commissioner Southern Division :—

"The main event of the year was the reorganization of the Police according to the new scale of pay. The orders of Government on this subject were received about the middle of February 1869, and by the 1st of April the Police of the whole of the districts not previously revised were placed on the new footing. The revision has resulted in an aggregate annual saving of Rs. 20,578 to Government.

"By a Notification dated 8th June 1868 the Police of the Cantonments of Poona, Sholapore, Ahmednuggur, and Belgaum were, consequent on the extension to them of Bombay Act III. of 1867, amalgamated with the District Police. The question, however, of placing the Police in the three last named Cantonments on an efficient footing is still under consideration. The Police force of the Cantonment of Poona has been revised, but the question of meeting a portion of the increased expense from income available from the existing Cantonment Funds still remains for decision.

"Compared with the year preceding there has been a diminution in the total number of crimes committed during the year, amounting for the entire division to 5·47 per cent. In the Ahmednuggur and Canara districts the decrease was very small, but in the sub-district of Sholapore, in Kulladghee, in Sattara, in Dharwar, and in Belgaum it amounted to 28·69, 10·87, 10·76, 6·63 and 6·56 per cent. respectively.

"In crimes of a heinous nature there was an increase in the Kulladghee and Canara districts, in the sub-district of

Sholapore, and in the districts of Ahmednuggur and Rutnagherry. In the Dharwar district there was a considerable decrease in the number of such crimes. In the principal division of Poona and in the Belgaum district there was also a decrease, but to a smaller extent. In Sattara the decrease was very trifling.

"In crimes of a less heinous nature there was a total decrease, amounting for the entire division to 5·66 per cent. The largest decrease occurred in the Sholapore sub-division, in which it amounted to 29·79 per cent. as compared with the year preceding. In the Kulladghee, Sattara, and Belgaum districts also the decrease was comparatively large, being 13·29, 11·19, and 6·53 per cent. respectively. In Rutnagherry there was an increase amounting to 10·16 per cent., and there was also an increase in the principal division of the Poona district, but only to a slight extent.

"The proportion of convictions to arrests was largest in the Ahmednuggur district, in which it amounted to 52 per cent. The Dharwar and Canara districts come next in order, in which the proportion was a little more than 43 per cent. In the Sattara district it amounted to 41 per cent.; in the Kulladghee and Belgaum districts to 39 per cent.; in the principal division of the Poona district to 33 per cent.; in the Rutnagherry district to 31 per cent., and in the sub-district of Sholapore to 30 per cent.

"Among the arrests made was one of considerable importance in the Belgaum district. A gang of Kykaroes, who were in the habit of committing burglaries in some portions of this district and in the adjoining native states, were apprehended by the joint efforts of the Police quartered in the Chickodee and Gokak talookas with property stolen on different occasions amounting to Rs. 3,590. The trial of these professional thieves by the Sessions Court resulted in 25 out of 27 men captured being sentenced to different periods of rigorous

imprisonment varying from three to ten years. The conduct of the Police on this occasion, especially of the Foujdars Ramchunder Sewajee, of the Chikodee talooka, and Bheemajee Narrayen, of the Gokak talooka, was very praiseworthy, and elicited great commendation and a recommendation for special rewards from the Sessions Court, which recommendation it afforded me much pleasure in complying with.

"It is also my duty to submit to the notice of Government that in the Sholapore sub-district the vigilance of the Police under the direction of Mr. Inspector Bhaskur Krishna brought to light the perpetrators of a most atrocious murder. The criminals in this case were very wealthy, and through their influence in the district succeeded in escaping temporarily from justice at the preliminary trial before the Magistrate; further careful inquiries by the Police resulted in their re-apprehension and committal by the Magistrate F. P., Mr. Jervoise, to the Sessions Court, where a Jury recorded a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were sentenced by the District Judge to transportation for life.

"A Police school has now been established at the head-quarter station of each of the districts of the Southern Division, in which the men and their children are taught to read and write in the language of the district, and the former also receive instruction in the Criminal Procedure and Police Codes. The progress made by the men of the Kulladghee and Canara Police is as yet very small, but in the other districts these schools have given a valuable impetus to education among the Police, and the progress made by the men has been on the whole satisfactory. I was especially pleased during my last tour with what I had witnessed of the progress made by the men in the Police school at Belgaum, and I have no doubt that these schools, properly conducted, will effect a considerable amount of improvement both in the men of the Police and their children, and will thus become beneficial to the community at large."

JAILS.

The following is from the Administration Report submitted by the Inspector General of Prisons :—

"The statistical data supplied in this report are complete; with the exceptions in the margin, these have not as yet been received from the Superintendents, nor have any returns whatever been received from the Subordinate Jail under Major Tyrwhitt in the Thurr and Parkur districts.

Kurrachee for three months. Dhoolia for one month.

"This table relates to Criminal Jails only; Civil Prisoners are exhibited in a separate statement :—

Number and disposal of prisoners.

	1868-69.			1867-68.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining in confinement at the close of the year	5,848	257	6,105	5,413	248	5,661
Received during the year	13,391	741	14,132	13,923	767	14,690
Total	19,239	998	20,237	19,336	1,015	20,351
Transported beyond seas	94	12	106	188	22	210
Transferred to other districts	2,408	19	2,427	2,406	18	2,424
Released	10,670	682	11,352	10,621	711	11,332
Escaped	11	....	11	42	....	42
Died	98	5	103	195	5	200
Executed	42	1	43	36	2	38
Remaining on the last day of the year	5,916	279	6,195	5,848	257	6,105
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners in the year	2,038,011	91,626	2,129,637	2,028,820	96,382	2,125,202
Daily average number of prisoners	5,687	254	5,941	5,558	264	5,822

"There were 14,132 prisoners admitted during the year, against 14,690 during 1867-68, being a decrease of 558. The average number in confinement, however, shows a slight increase.

"The total number in confinement was 20,237. Of these, 19,239 were males and 998 females.

"The number transported beyond seas has fallen from 210 during the previous to 106 during the past year. This is no doubt due to the operation of the restrictive orders of the Government of India. As transportation is now limited to life sentences, an increase in the number of prisoners in confinement may be anticipated, but not to a very large extent.

Prisoners confined in lock-ups or subordinate Jails.

"There were 36,567 prisoners admitted during the year. Of these, 4,716 were under trial and 3,167 confined after sentence, and 10,706 were transferred to other jails.

Civil Prisoners.

"The data in the subjoined table have been supplied by the District Judges who are by law in charge of Civil Jails:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining in Jails at the close of the previous year	177	15	192
Number received during the year	2,301	291	2,592
Total	2,478	306	2,784
Disposal.			
Released on payment of debt	495	123	618
Do. at the instance of the creditor	558	48	606
Do. on furnishing security for the payment of debt	5	..	5
Do. on creditor failing to give subsistence batta	1,108	101	1,209
Do. on the decree being reversed	..	..	..
Do. as paupers	104	14	118
Do. on expiry of imprisonment	27	4	31
Transferred	15	..	15
Escaped	..	..	..
Died	1	..	1
Returned to the Court by order	1	..	1
Remaining on the last day of the year	164	16	180
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners	56,114	4,819	60,933
Daily average strength	156	14	170

"There were 2,592 civil prisoners received during the year. Of these, 2,301 were males and 291 females. The daily average strength was 170, being an increase of 27 over the previous year's strength.

Sind Jails.

"Statement No. I. includes the Sind Jails and the information here given has been extracted from that statement:—

	1868-69.			1867-68.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining in confinement at the close of the year	1,671	26	1,697	1,374	32	1,406
Received during the year	3,075	76	3,151	3,858	85	3,943
Total	4,746	102	4,848	5,232	117	5,349
Transferred for transportation	43	9	52	94	7	101
Transferred to other districts	866	1	867	849	..	849
Released	2,475	63	2,538	2,555	83	2,638
Escaped	5	..	5	5	..	5
Died	22	..	22	52	1	53
Executed	8	..	8	6	..	6
Remaining on the last day of the year	1,327	29	1,356	1,671	26	1,697
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners in the year	500,279	7,088	507,367	572,379	10,662	583,041
Daily average number of prisoners	1,461	22	1,483	1,568	29	1,579

"The number admitted during the year was 3,151, against 3,943 during 1867-68. The average strength was 1,483, against 1,597, and the total number in confinement was 4,848, against 5,349 during the previous year. These figures show a decided decrease in the number of prisoners in the province.

Employment of prisoners.

"The mode of employment of those under sentence of rigorous imprisonment is shown below:—

Mode of Employment.	1868-69.	1867-68
Employed on manufactures	1,432	1,687
Do. as Jail servants	332	738
Hired by the Public Works Department	23	189
Do. by other departments	403	198
Employed on miscellaneous works	723	807
Working on the roads	96	79
Employed on Jail buildings	897	773
Do. Jail garden	212	....
Inefficient and excused from work	1,029	1,087
Total....	5,647	5,558

"This return shows a decrease of those employed on manufactures and an increase in the number of Jail servants and in those employed in Jail buildings.

Financial results.

"This table shows the results of the Factory operations during the year—

	1868-69.			1867-68.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of manufactured articles sold	1,27,041	4	11	1,95,072	8	3
Do. used for public purposes	13,881	13	1	5,506	2	3
Do. in store at the close of the year	56,235	5	8	67,727	11	5
Total....	1,97,161	7	8	2,78,306	5	11
Deduct value of manufactured articles in store at the end of the preceding year	56,452	9	2	51,402	13	3
Gross receipts of the year	1,40,708	14	6	2,26,903	8	8
Deduct cost of raw materials, &c.	85,361	7	4	1,46,221	11	10
Net profit of the year	55,347	7	2	80,681	12	10
Average earning per prisoner	42	10	9	51	5	2

"These operations have not been so extensive as during the previous year, when a large number of tents was manufactured in the Poona Jail for Government purposes.

"There has been a falling off in the three first items in the table of Rs. 81,144-14-3. The gross receipts amount to Rs. 1,40,708-14-6, whereas during the previous year they were Rs. 2,26,903-8-8, being a decrease, due to the cause above stated, of Rs. 86,194-10-2.

"The net profits have fallen from Rs. 80,681-12-10 during 1867-68 to Rs. 55,347-7-2, and the average earning of each prisoner employed in manufactures from Rs. 51-5-2 to 42-10-9.

"The operations of the two previous years were exceptionally large: hence last year's results appear but meagre in comparison. They are not, however, altogether unsatisfactory, and represent the results of an average year.

Cost of maintenance.

The charges of maintenance and the gross and net cost are exhibited below :—

The number of Prisoners— In 1868-69....5,941 In 1867-68....5,822	1868-69.			1867-68.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations	2,27,279	4	2	2,42,581	14	0
Money allowance	1,080	2	10	1,254	0	5
Total	2,28,359	7	0	2,43,838	14	5
Cost per prisoner	38	7	0	41	14	1
Fixed establishment	1,24,866	15	0	2,21,603	8	6
Cost per prisoner	21	0	3	20	14	10
Extra establishment	2,248	8	1	2,286	13	4
Cost per prisoner	0	6	1	0	6	2
Guards, Military or Police	1,52,895	10	1	1,26,489	10	11
Cost per prisoner	25	11	9	21	14	1
Total	2,80,011	1	2	2,50,380	0	9
Cost per prisoner	47	2	1	43	0	1
Hospital charges. Europe medicines	3,395	10	7	3,243	1	11
Cost per prisoner	0	9	1	0	8	11
Bazaar medicines	3,851	0	8	1,776	3	7
Cost per prisoner	0	16	5	0	13	2
Sick diet	2,541	2	10	3,572	3	3
Cost per prisoner	0	6	10	0	9	10
Furniture, bedding, extra blankets, &c.	528	2	3	1,786	1	6
Cost per prisoner	0	0	10	0	1	11
Total	10,129	0	4	13,377	10	3
Cost per prisoner	1	11	5	2	4	10
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	33,025	1	10	33,725	9	8
Cost per prisoner	5	8	11	5	12	8
Contingencies	51,399	5	11	41,928	2	7
Cost per prisoner	9	2	6	7	1	4
Additions, alterations, and repairs	9,569	1	6	7,528	10	11
Cost per prisoner	1	9	9	1	4	8
Gross cost of maintenance	6,15,184	5	0	5,90,079	0	7
Gross cost per prisoner	103	9	7	101	5	8
Deduct value of labour	2,81,399	2	2	2,17,930	11	10
Net total cost of maintenance	3,34,085	2	10	3,72,148	4	9
Net cost per prisoner	56	3	9	63	14	9

"Although there has been an increase of expenditure from Rs. 5,90,079-0-7 to Rs. 6,15,484-5-0, and the gross cost per prisoner has risen from Rs. 101-5-8 to Rs. 103-9-7, still there was a large increase in the value of convict labour: this was Rs. 2,174,30-11-10 in 1867-68; it has now risen to Rs. 2,81,399-2-2.

"The net cost of maintenance too has fallen from Rupees 3,72,118-4-9 to Rs. 3,34,085-2-10, and the net cost per prisoner from Rs. 63-14-9 to Rs. 56-3-9.

"There has been a decrease in the cost of food and in hospital charges; the most remarkable increase has been in contingencies. This is accounted for by the purchase of a large number of tents and in transfers, which in Sind especially are very expensive in respect to the gangs employed on Narra work.

"The increase in the cost of guards is due chiefly to the substitution, in some Jails, of Military for Police.

Mortality.

"The mortality during the year amounts to 103 from all causes, against 200 during 1867-68.

"Out of this number 8 deaths only occurred at Yerrowda, against 86 during the previous year, 58 of which were from typhoid fever, whereas only one case of fever has died this year.

"In only one Jail has there been cholera, viz. Surat, where 12 cases proved fatal.

"Two deaths only occurred at Dhooliakote where the prisoners are in temporary buildings and exposed to all the vicissitudes of climate as at Yerrowda. The former has from the first been a remarkably healthy site, and should not be abandoned.

"The deaths in the Sind Jails were 22, against 53 during the previous year.

"One prisoner was liberated on account of extreme sickness; this was from the Poona Jail.

"The percentage of deaths to average strength was unprecedentedly low; it fell from 5·40 in 1866-67 and 3·44 in 1867-68 to 1·73. Including the single release from extreme sickness among the deaths the percentage stands at 1·75.

Escapes.

"There have been 11 escapes during the year against 42 during 1867-68.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining uncaptured at the close of last year	71	....	71
Add—Escaped this year	11	....	11
Total....	82	....	82
Deduct—Recaptured of escapes of former years	4	....	4
	78	....	78
Ditto ditto of this year's escapes ..	5	....	5
Remaining uncaptured at the close of this year..	73	....	73

"There have been 4 recaptures of escaped convicts in previous years and 5 of this year's; 73 still remain at large.

"Of the 11 escapes, 3 occurred from within jail walls, viz. at Kaira, Aden, and Hydrabad, and 8 from out-door labour, viz. at Karwar 1, Dhoolia 2, Kaira 1, Hydrabad 1, and Shikarpoor 3.

Education.

"Schools have been established in all the Jails chiefly taught by convicts, but in several instances by paid teachers. The success has on the whole been very creditable, especially at Dhooliakote, Dhoolia, Shikarpoor, Ahmedabad, Aden, &c.

"There were only 146 prisoners out of the total admissions who were well educated for their position in life, and 955 who could read and write.

General remarks.

"The temporary Jail at Dhooliakote was unfortunately destroyed by floods, which occurred during last monsoon. The buildings have since been reconstructed on a more permanent footing.

"The permanent buildings at Yerrowda have progressed satisfactorily, though not so speedily as was to be desired for reasons which have been to a great extent unavoidable.

"The reconstruction of the Tanna Jail has been sanctioned on plans and estimates prepared in this office, and the work is in progress under the charge of the Executive Engineer as directed by Government.

"The area occupied by the Jail at Aden has been enlarged and a new enclosure wall constructed by the Public Works Department. The new buildings will shortly be commenced.

"The Jail at Karwar will, it is hoped, be commenced this year, as well as that at Belgaum, which is urgently required, now that Belgaum has been declared a separate judicial district.

"The plans and estimates for the Central Jail for Gujarat, at Dhooliakote, prepared by this department, are ready for submission to Government, but are withheld pending receipt of information from the Collector regarding the site.

"Plans and estimates have been prepared by this department for a new Female Jail at Poona, and have received the sanction of Government. These buildings will be constructed departmentally as soon as funds are available from the Jail Local Fund.

"There are other minor works sanctioned or in progress, or which have been actually completed during the year, which will materially tend to improve the discipline and sanitation of the Jails.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BOMBAY.

From the report of the Committee of Management of the House of Correction it appears that 656 Europeans and 736 Natives were admitted into the House of Correction during the official year 1868-69. From these, and from the numbers remaining in confinement at the close of the preceding year, 6 were transferred to other Jails, 1,360 were released on the expiration of their sentences, 3 were released on account of sickness, 1 escaped, 1 died, and 257 were remaining in prison at the close of the year, of whom 100 were Europeans and 157 were Natives. The daily average was 232 prisoners made up of 89 Europeans and 143 Natives, and exceeds by 30 the daily average in 1867-68.

The prisoners have been employed in ordinary Jail manufactures and on the breaking of stones, and canjee diet has been resorted to as a means of punishment when a task has been left undone. They have also been employed in carrying out petty repairs within the precints of the jail and have been put to the treadmill daily.

The sum realised by prison labour had fallen from Rs 10,329 in 1867-68 to Rs. 5,820 in the past year. But in addition to this the Superintendent estimates that the value of work performed by prisoners in petty repairs to the Jail would come to about Rs. 2,000, besides an item of Rs. 400 for clothing made up.

The cost of maintaining the Jail is set down as Rupees 56,208, against Rs. 67,754 in 1867-68. But if the amount expended in alterations and repairs in both years be not included, the charge would be about the same. But the

comparison is so far favourable to the present year that, although the daily average of prisoners was 232 against 202 in the year preceding, the charge should have been the same. Deducting the profits of prison labour the average cost of a prisoner appears to have been Rs. 18-1-7, against Rs. 23-4-6 in 1867-68, which is satisfactory.

The healthiness of the Jail has been good. There has been only 1 death and no epidemic. The prisoners generally increased in weight, the Europeans gaining on an average 2 lbs. and the Natives 1 lb.

SIND.

The following is from the Report on the administration of Sind for 1868-69:—

"JUDICIAL.

"*Civil.*

"There have been no changes of any importance in the judicial administration of the province during the year 1868. The Courts newly established in the Kurrachee district, to which reference was made in last year's report, have gained upon the whole a considerable accession of business. Their continuance has been applied for pending the preparation of a general scheme of revision applicable to all the Courts of Sind.

"It will be seen that in Kurrachee the increase of business, both in the Small Cause Court and in the ordinary Courts, has been considerable. There has been a like comparative increase in Thur and Parkur, in Shikarpoor a small increase, and in Hydrabad a diminution in the number of suits filed. The total result is that there has been an increase in the number both of suits filed and decided.

"The valuation of suits has diminished considerably. This may be ascribed to two causes—first, the cessation of the litigation consequent on the over-speculation of 1864 and the collapse of 1865-66; and secondly, the operation of the new

Stamp Act, which is a very powerful check upon the institution of suits involving any very large sums of money.

"It will be found that the figures in the table of suits disposed of by the Small Cause Court of Kurrachee for 1867 do not agree with those presented last year. This arises from the adoption of an erroneous mode of reckoning which the Judicial Commissioner caused to be corrected. Similar remarks apply to the table of values of suits, so far as those of the Shikarpoor district are concerned.

"The number of offences committed during the year is less by nearly 500 than in 1867. On the other hand there is a marked increase in the number of cases of murder brought to trial: against 21 in 1867 there have been 37 in 1868. It will be seen that this increase has occurred mainly in the single district of Shikarpoor, where the number rose from 5 in 1867 to 17 in 1868. The result is due in some measure to increased activity on the part of the Police, but amongst the half-civilized tribes of the Frontier there must necessarily be fluctuations in crimes of all descriptions. The rare infliction of capital punishment also in a manner accounts for the increase. As, however, criminals convicted of murder have been more severely dealt with during 1868, it is hoped that the effect will be a diminution in that crime. Eight persons only in 1867 were sentenced to death, while 11 were transported for life; in 1868 the respective numbers were 23 and 3.

"The cases of grievous hurt increased from 32 in 1867 to 42 in 1868. This is a considerable proportionate increase, but the total number, even for 1868, is not large compared with the population of the province. The minor crimes of personal violence diminished by about 400, viz. from 2,748 to 2,350.

"In what may be considered perhaps as the crime peculiar to the province, viz. cattle lifting, there has been a marked decrease (from 2,011 to 1,773.) The number is still

large, but the result is very creditable to the Police, who appear to have learned to cope with the offenders. Ordinary thefts have sunk from 2,559 to 2,413, and there has been but one dacoity during the year.

"Although the number of offences was less than in the previous year, the number of persons brought to trial was greater by about 200. This would have been satisfactory if it had been attended with a corresponding increase in the number of convictions, but unfortunately these have decreased by about 200, and the fact that for 7,600 persons convicted 9,600 were acquitted, does not speak favourably for the Police.

"This large proportion of acquittals is due in some measure, no doubt, to the great discrimination and strictness of the Courts of appeal and revision. The Sudder Court reversed during the year, on appeal, 34 sentences, against 26 in 1867; on review, 97 against 23 in 1867; besides the reversals (45) in cases referred under Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The number of reversals, on appeal, by the Session Judges and Magistrates (278) was somewhat less than in 1867, viz. (298), but the sentence was altered in 291 cases against 181 in the previous year. The greater caution thus exercised has doubtless operated beneficially in many respects, but it is much to be desired that detective skill should keep pace with strictness of judicial administration.

Court of Small Causes, Kurrachee.

Year	Filed and Arrears.	Decided.
1867	1,582	1,556
1868	2,115	2,053
Total	3,697	3,609

***RETURN** showing the number of Decisions on their merits for Plaintiff and Defendant during* 1867-68.

	For Plaintiff.		For Defendant.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Court of Small Causes, Kurrachee	1,218	1,669	74	81

"The number of original suits on the file and the number of decisions for 1867-68 in the other Courts in the province are as follows :—

Districts.	Filed and Arrears.		Decided.		Balance.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Kurrachee	981	1,709	705	1,608	279	101
Hydrabad	3,365	3,000	3,217	2,879	148	122
Sikarpoor	3,590	3,673	3,311	3,512	279	161
Thur and Parkur	197	278	179	262	18	16
Total....	8,136	8,660	7,412	8,261	724	400

"Of the suits decided on their merits there were—

Districts.	For Plaintiff.		For Defendant.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Kurrachee	399	930	25	45
Hydrabad	2,180	1,930	168	148
Shikarpoor	2,729	2,862	537	576
Thur and Parkur	104	117	19	12
Total....	5,412	5,839	749	781

"The value of the suits filed during the year was as follows:—

Districts.	1867.	1868.
Kurrachee	2,38,635	1,78,342
Hydrabad	1,52,950	63,001
Shikarpoor	2,65,623	90,812
Thur and Parkur	27,765	16,415
Total...	6,84,973	3,48,570

"The number of appeals filed and decided was:—

Districts.	Filed and Arrears.		Decided.		Balance.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Kurrachee	15	18	6	8	9	10
Hydrabad	122	96	85	64	37	32
Shikarpoor	104	95	73	80	31	15
Thur and Parkur	10	4	8	3	2	1
Total....	251	213	172	155	79	58

"The value of appeals filed was as follows:—

Districts.	1867.	1868.
Kurrachee	2,481	3,494
Hydrabad	15,893	12,085
Shikarpoor	8,967	14,310
Thur and Parkur	648	80
Total....	27,989	29,969

"The debtors imprisoned and the amounts for which they were liable are as follows :—

Districts.	1867.				1868.			
	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.		
Kurrachee	108	16,499	13	4	93	16,710	7	2
Hydrabad	189	18,978	13	9	119	10,315	7	9
Shikarpoor.....	115	12,273	0	0	96	12,193	5	3
Thur and Parkur	11	3,013	11	4	9	3,581	6	0
Total....	423	50,765	6	5	317	42,800	10	2

"The average duration of suits and appeals, in days, during the past two years is shown below :—

Courts.	Kurrachee		Hydrabad		Shikarpoor.		Thur and Parkur.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Judges of District Courts	157	172	369	404	123	392	..	..
Do. Subordinate Courts ..	98	83⅔	23½	31	24¾	25	..	..
Political Supt. Thur and Parkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	269	127
Mooktyarkar's Thur and Parkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	36

"The number of appeals filed and decided in the Sudder Court in 1867 and 1868 was as follows :—

	Filed and Arrears		Decided.		Balances.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Sudder Court	71	23	68	5	3	18

The repeated changes of the officers holding the appointment of Judge of the Sudder Court (one of them being a District Judge, who could not hear appeals against his own decrees)

is the chief reason for the small number of appeals heard and decided.

"The value of the appeals filed during the year was—

	1867.			1868.		
		a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sudder Court	40,088	2	5	13,105	13	5

"The duration of appeals, in days, during the past two years is shown below—

	1867.			1868.	
Sudder Court	175	0	½	244	0

The increased delay in disposing of appeals is explained by the circumstances stated above in paragraph 19.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

RETURN of Trials held by Criminal Courts in the Province during 1868.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Districts.	False evidence. (Sections 192 to 200.)	Offences relating to Coin and Stamps. (Chapter XII.)	Murder. (Sections 302, 303, and 396.)	Culpable homicide. (Section 304.)	Attempt to murder. (Section 307.)	Causing miscarriage, &c. (Sections 312 to 316.)	Grievous hurt or hurt under aggravating circumstances. (Sections 325 to 333.)	Hurt, Criminal force, and Assaults. (Sections 323, 324 to 328, 352 to 358.)	Kidnapping, &c. (Sections 363 to 373.)	Rape. (Section 376.)	Unnatural offences. (Section 377.)	Theft or misappropriation of cattle. (Sections 379 to 403.)	Other simple thefts and misappropriations. (Sections 379 to 381, 403 and 404.)	Dacoity. (Sections 397 to 402.)	Highway robbery. (Section 392.)	Aggravated thefts and extortions and robbery not on the highways. (Sections 382, 386 to 395.)	Receiving stolen property. (Sections 411 to 414.)	House-breaking, &c. (Sections 449 to 462.)	Forgery, &c. (Chapter XVIII.)	Adultery. (Section 497.)	Other offences.	Total number of offences.	Total number of trials.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	Total number of persons tried.
Kurrachee	7	1	2	1	..	..	13	1,003	2	2	1	237	633	..	1	2	135	98	4	33	769	2,944	2,748	1,937	3,160	5,103
Hydrabad	17	1	18	2	..	2	24	755	1	1	3	576	864	.	12	2	280	229	1	30	919	3,737	2,475	2,294	2,404	4,698
Shikarpoor	8	2	17	3	1	..	4	489	..	2	2	688	688	1	3	7	243	170	9	5	1,045	3,378	3,030	2,859	3,238	6,097
Thur and Parkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	82	..	1	1	197	177	..	1	17	38	22	..	3	125	665	562	431	657	1,088
pper Sind Frontier.	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	30	..	..	..	75	51	..	..	....	10	2	..	..	42	210	202	143	163	256
Total	32	4	37	6	1	2	42	2,350	3	6	7	1,773	2,413	1	17	28	706	521	14	71	2,900	10,934	9,017	7,664	9,618	17,292

RETURN of Sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts during 1868.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	19	20	21	22
																Whipping in lieu of other punishment.						
DISTRICTS.	Death.	Transportation for life.	Transportation for more than 10 and not more than 14 years.	Transportation from 7 to 10 years.	Imprisonment for more than 10 and not more than 14 years.	Imprisonment from 7 to 10 years.	From 5 to 7 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	From 1 to 3 years.	From 6 months to 1 year	From 3 months to 6 months.	From 1 month to 3 months.	Under 1 month.	Fine only.	Fine in addition to imprisonment.	Juvenile offenders.	Adults.	Whipping in addition to imprisonment.	Confined as insane.	Forfeiture of property.	Security demanded.	Confined in default of furnishing security.
Kurrachee	..	..	....	1	....	..	2	5	186	77	120	236	224	957	268	18	111	14	..	..	8	4
Hydrabad	10	2	....	1	....	2	2	6	167	148	161	333	329	1,030	399	29	69	8	1	..	12	6
Shikarpoor	13	1	....	..	....	..	8	11	363	83	553	259	208	1,215	346	18	97	23	..	..	14	3
Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	1	43	12	7	9	10	56	12	...	5	2	..	..	..	..
Thur and Parkur	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	1	82	22	58	78	48	138	167	....	4	..	..	..	..	..
Total	23		....		....	2	12	24	841	342	904	915	819	3,396	1,192	65	286	47	1	..	34	15

RETURN of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Sudder Court.

Districts.	No. of Appeals in which the Sentence was confirmed.	No. in which the Sentence was reversed.	No. in which the Conviction or the Sentence was altered.	Total number of Appeals disposed of.
Kurrachee	16	1	3	20
Hydrabad	21	3	5	29
Shikarpoor.....	42	13	21	76
Upper Sind Frontier..	25	4	1	30
Thur and Parkur	62	13	1	76
Total....	166	34	31	231

RETURN of Cases called for by the Sudder Court under Chapter 29 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Districts.	No. of Cases in which the Convictions and Sentences were not interfered with.	No. of Cases in which the Convictions and Sentences were reversed.	Total number of Cases disposed of.
Kurrachee	32	9	41
Hydrabad	80	47	127
Shikarpoor	59	23	82
Upper Sind Frontier.....	7	2	9
Thur and Parkur	14	16	30
Total....	192	97	289

RETURN of Cases referred to the Sudder Court under Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Districts.	Cases in which the Convictions and Sentences were not interfered with.	Cases in which the Convictions and Sentences were reversed.	Total.
Kurrachee	12	6	18
Hydrabad	1	27	28
Shikarpoor	..	9	9
Upper Sind Frontier	..	3	3
Thur and Parkur	1	..	1
Total...	14	45	59

RETURN of Appeals disposed of by the Courts of Session and Magistrates in Sind during 1868.

		No. of Appeals in which the Sentence was confirmed.	No. in which the Sentence was reversed.	No. in which the Conviction or the Sentence was altered.	Total No. of Appeals disposed of.
Kurrachee..	Court of Session	270	36	34	340
	Magistrate of the District	105	22	28	155
Hydrabad ..	Court of Session	225	68	17	310
	Magistrate of the District	281	31	20	335
Shikarpoor..	Court of Session	519	48	35	602
	Magistrate of the District	703	67	149	919
Upper Sind Frontier	Magistrate of the District ...	....	....	....	....
Thur and Parkur ..	Magistrate of the District ...	20	6	8	34
	Total....	2,126	278	291	2,695

"The number of sentences of whipping again shows a diminution attributable in a great measure to the decrease in the number of petty thefts above noticed.

Whipping in lieu of other punishment.				Whipping in addition to other punishment.	
Juveniles.		Adults.			
1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
51	65	418	286	62	47

"It does not appear that any disinclination to inflicting this kind of punishment in proper cases exists amongst the Magistrates, and no special remark on the subject appears to be necessary.

"Under Bombay Act IX. of 1866 a number of the Regulations have been introduced into Sind. The Bombay Cantonment Act (III. of 1867) has been extended to Kurrachee, and under Act V. of 1868 the Commissioner in Sind has been invested with the powers of the Local Government under the following Acts and Regulations:—

Regulation XVI. of 1827, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 3, Sections 9 and 14, Clauses 3, 15, and 21.

XXI. of 1827, Sections 2, 3, and 8.

XX. of 1830.

Act I. of 1849.

XXVI. of 1850.

VII. of 1854, Sections 1, 12, 13, and 14.

VI. of 1857.

XLV. of 1860, Section 271.

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Act XXV. of 1861, Sections 23, 49, 390, 394, 395, 396, and 397.

VI. of 1863, Section 19.

VII. of 1865, Sections 14 and 15

VIII. of 1869, Section 395.

Bombay Act II. of 1862.

VI. of 1863, Section 14.

II. of 1864.

V. of 1864.

VII. of 1867, Section 7, so far as it relates to powers of 1st and 2nd Class Subordinate Magistrates, and Section 16.

II. of 1868, Section 5.

[Statement

POLICE.

"The following statement shows the number of Thefts and Robberies committed during 1868 contrasted with the previous year :—

	No. of Thefts and Robberies.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Percentage of Property recovered
Kurrachee.				
1867	1,713	69,776	45,206	64·78
1868	1,493	63,685	41,434	65·07
Increase	....	....	....	·29
Decrease....	220	6,091	3,772	....
Hydrabad.				
1867	1,951	54,896	30,258	55·12
1868	1,721	53,007	31,060	58·57
Increase	....	....	802	3·45
Decrease....	230	1,889	....	....
Shikarpoor.				
1867	2,388	75,211	39,199	52·12
1868	1,617	53,088	39,040	73·54
Increase	....	....	....	21·42
Decrease....	771	22,123	159	....
Upper Sind Frontier.				
1867	538	21,198	11,865	56·24
1868	503	25,068	6,348	25·32
Increase	35	8,870	....	....
Decrease....	....	....	5,517	30·92
Thur and Parkur.				
1867	246	14,775	11,043	74·74
1868	317	16,891	12,069	71·45
Increase	71	2,116	1,026	....
Decrease....	....	....	....	3·29

"It will be observed that, except in the Thur and Parkur and Frontier Districts, a very large decrease is apparent in the number of cattle thefts during the year.

"The reorganization of the Sind Police was effected on the 1st April, or soon after the conclusion of the year under report. Extensive reductions have been carried out at Kurrachee, Hydrabad, and Shikarpoor, and it will be interesting to watch the effect of this change on the working of the Police force.

"Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867 (The Bombay District Police Act) has been extended to several towns, places, and roads in the province by notification in the *Gazette*. A code of rules under Sections 8 and 13 of Bombay Act VII. of 1867 for the better administration of the Police in the province, has been submitted for the approval of Government."

ADEN.

The following is from the Administration Report of the Aden Settlement for the past official year:—

"The following statement exhibits the number of Civil Suits during the year, and the persons by whom they were decided:—

	1868-69.	
	No. of Suits.	Awards.
By Captain Goodfellow	81	14,907
" Lieutenant Abbott	17	3,711
" " Mockler	15	2,530
" " Nutt	13	27,393
" " Miles	52	9,533
The Cazee	2,494	25,967
Arbitration	78	4,042
Total	2,750	88,083

"There is an increase in the number of suits and awards in the past year over that of the previous one of 470 suits. I cannot assign any satisfactory reason for this excess, beyond the increase in the number of inhabitants, and the growth of trade.

"During the past year 1,422 persons were tried, of whom 1,389 were convicted.

Particulars of Crime.	1867-68.		1868-69.	
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1. Offences against the person	112	1	162	3
2. " " property.	163	2	334	5
3. " " public justice	12	....	6	....
4. " " weights and measures	....	....	....	....
5. " " coin and Government stamps. ..	3	....	1	1
6. Miscellaneous.....	532	8	886	24
Total ...	822	11	1,389	33
Total convicted and acquitted....	833		1,422	

"Compared with the past year there is an increase in crime, principally in cases of assault, affray, insult, public nuisance, and theft. In the first four there is an increase of 125 cases, whilst in theft there is an increase of 141 cases. This is certainly not satisfactory, but the population has increased, and with it crime will do so also; and with a fluctuating population like that of Aden, where Somalees come from Africa with animals and goods for sale, and return when they have disposed of their articles, and considering that these people are thieves by habit, I do not think the excess in crime is very important. The Police have worked well, but their number for so large a place is not sufficient. The sums stolen have been very small; the cases are generally petty theft.

"There has been no increase in offences of a serious nature; indeed, Aden has been almost free from them. This is very satisfactory.

"The criminal cases were tried and decided in the following manner:—

	No. of Cases.	Fined	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 month.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 year.	Imprisonment not exceeding 2 years.	Imprisonment not exceeding 3 years	Flogged.	Sent to Jail for correction.	Expelled.	Discharged on security.	Total.
The Resident.....	6	..	4	..	..	..	1	..9	1	..	..	6
Captain Goodfellow	105	46	39	9	1	1	..		16	7	3	126
Lieutenant Abbott..	42	27	30	12	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	72
,, Mockler	91	32	40	44	3	1	..	11	7	..	..	138
,, Nutt ..	228	207	72	75	10	7	..	25	7	..	..	403
,, Miles..	387	273	207	135	8	3	..	14	5	3	..	648
Total....	859	585	383	275	24	12	1	59	37	10	3	1,389

"There is no Civil Jail here. The prisoners are now insecurely placed in a hired house. Government have called for estimates for a Civil Jail, and they have been sent in. The site proposed is adjoining the Criminal Jail.

"The present Court-house is a mere thatched shed. I shall, in a separate communication, submit to Government the necessity of a proper building for the Court of Justice to be erected.

REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

In the Collectorates of Dharwar, Belgaum and Canara, in the Southern Division. the season was, upon the whole, a favorable one for agriculture; but in the others, the later rains having failed, the crops suffered more or less. This was especially the case in the eastern parts of the Poona, Ahmednuggur and Sattara Collectorates, and in the Sub-Collectorate of Sholapoor; the distress in the two first named districts being so great that it became necessary to afford relief to the labouring poor by undertaking works of public utility.

2. In the Northern Division, excepting the Konkan, where there was a full average monsoon, the season was also unfavorable. In Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Punch Mahals, the scanty rains of June and July were followed by severe floods in August, which again were succeeded by drought. In Khandeish there was an entire failure of the later rains in some Talookas, while in others they were very scanty, the total rain-fall being only 16 inches, or 9 inches below the average fall. Not only was the monsoon unfavorable in this province in respect of the quantity of rain, but a strong and warm wind prevailed during the first three months, which dried up the little rain that fell, and prevented its penetration to any depth below the surface, so that even the Bajree and other Khureef crops were in

many Talookas below the average. In the Malligaum, Nandgaum and Challisgaum Talookas there was hardly any rain during the whole season, and it has been reported that there were no crops to watch, and no harvest to reap.

3. The floods in Guzerat, besides destroying and injuring the crops, did much damage to house property in all the large towns, particularly in Ahmedabad and Kaira.

Rs. 20,000 for Ahmedabad.
Rs. 10,000 for Kaira.

To mitigate the existing distress, Government sanctioned the disbursement of Rs. 30,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Collectors for the relief of the sufferers, and authorized the sale of timber and rafters from the Government forests and other building materials at reduced rates. Following this example, the Municipalities temporarily exempted all such materials from taxation. Later in the season a further outlay of Rs. 1,12,700 was sanctioned by Government for the repair of tanks and wells damaged by the floods in the two Collectorates, and these repairs are now being carried out.

Ahmedabad.....	Rs. 83,800
Kaira	" 28,900
	1,12,700

4. In aid of these efforts to allay the distress, private subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 46,500 were raised in Bombay, Poona and other places, the whole of which sum, together with the balance of the Relief Fund of 1864, amounting Rs. 29,300, was placed at the disposal of the Relief Committees, under the Presidentship of the Collectors. These funds were largely availed of in the Ahmedabad district.

5. In Khandeish the effects of scarcity were very much heightened by the immigration of large numbers of people from Marwar and Rajpootana into the province, and it was feared at one time that the Bheels, yielding to

their ancient habits, might collect in gangs, and betake themselves to plunder and lawlessness. Relief works were, therefore, largely sanctioned, both from Imperial Revenue and from Local Funds, which, by giving employment to all who were in distress, doubtless, in great measure, averted the apprehended danger.

6. The total realizable revenues for the year (1868-69) under the heads of Land and Sayer Revenues amounted for the whole Presidency, including Sind, to Rs. 3,64,35,508, showing an increase of Rs. 3,52,491, as per margin, as compared with the preceding year. The details of these results are contained in the following table:—

	1868-69.	1867-68.
Southern Division... Rs.	1,56,13,137	1,56,98,507
Northern Division... „	1,47,92,218	1,47,55,062
Sind ..... „	51,79,216	49,67,720*
Bombay..... „	8,50,937	6,61,728
	3,64,35,508	3,60,83,017
	3,60,83,017	
Increase.....	3,52,491	

* This is the actual sum realized, and exceeds the sum shewn in the last report by Rs. 67,278.

	1867-68.			1868-69.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Land Revenue.	Sayer Revenue.	Total.	Land Revenue.	Sayer Revenue.	Total.		
Southern Division	1,18,78,598	38,19,910	1,56,98,508	1,18,08,285	38,04,852	1,56,13,137	.....	85,371
Northern Division	1,33,52,357	14,02,704	1,47,55,062	1,33,65,079	14,27,138	1,47,92,218	37,156	.....
Sind	38,01,674	11,63,046	49,67,720	39,72,204	12,07,012	51,79,216	2,11,496	.....
Bombay	77,402	5,84,326	6,61,728	81,797	7,69,140	8,50,937	1,89,209	.....
	2,91,13,031	69,69,986	3,60,83,018	2,92,27,365	72,08,142	3,64,35,508	4,37,861	85,371

7. The foregoing table indicates the following variations in the revenues of the several sub-divisions of the Presidency for 1868-69 as compared with 1867-68:—

Southern Division, decrease.....	Rs.	85,371
Northern Division, increase.....	„	37,156
Sind ..... Do.	„	2,11,496
Bombay ..... Do.	„	1,89,210

8. The decrease in the Southern Division is attributable principally, as regards the item of land revenue, to the following causes:—

1. Decrease in cultivation (Kulladghee and Belgaum).

2. Lower *commutation rates for Government grain revenue* than last year (Rutnagherry).

3. Falling off in Forest revenue (Dharwar).

9. The decrease in the Sayer Revenue is owing principally to the Certificate Tax having yielded less than the late License Tax, and to a falling off in the revenue from Stamps and Abkaree in some of the Collectorates, especially in Dharwar.

10. The increase in the Northern Division is due, in a great measure, to the introduction of revised rates of assessment into some of the districts of Surat.

11. Of the increase in Sind by far the greater portion, amounting to Rs. 1,67,530, occurs in the Land Revenue, the Sayer Revenues having only increased to the extent of Rs. 43,966.

12. The increase in Bombay is chiefly due to a larger yield from the Certificate Tax, which exceeded the amount realized under the late License Tax during the preceding year by Rs. 1,85,702.

ALIENATED REVENUE.

13. No cases remain to be settled, or notices to be issued, under the head of Summary Settlement of adjudicated hereditary and unadjudicated Inams. The following Statement shows the financial result of the Summary Settlement operations up to 31st March 1869:—

	Amount of Annual Tax (Chowthaee) payable by Inamdars to Government.	Amount of Annual Succession Duty (Nuzzerana) payable by Inamdars to Government.	Total amount of profit to Government, exclusive of what may arise from receipt of Succession Duty at the occasional rates.
Unadjudicated Inams	2,38,882	44,179	2,83,061
Adjudicated Hereditary Inams.	.....	23,563	23,563
	2,38,882	67,742	3,06,624

The above figures do not include the results of the settlement in Khandeish and the late Sub-Collectorate of Colaba.

14. These results differ slightly from the figures given in paragraph 10 of the last Administration Report, page 63, and it is attributed principally to the transfer of some villages from Nuggur to Khandeish, and the lapse of others to Government.

15. With reference to the Terminable Inam Settlement, replies were received from eleven persons, and there only remain nine cases in which the holders have not yet

replied to the offer of the settlement made to them. The financial result of the settlement is as under:—

In 1864-65	.....Rs.	18,986	11	9
„ 1865-66	..... „	17,312	8	2
„ 1866-67	..... „	3,859	0	7
„ 1867-68	..... „	151	10	8
„ 1868-69	..... „	6	0	0
	Total.....	40,315	15	2

16. The number and value of claims to alienated revenue disposed of during the year (1868-69), exclusive of those settled under the General Summary and Terminable Inam Settlements, are given in the following Statement:—

	Number	Value.		
Claims to Villages, Land and Cash:—				
I.—Inam	...	.....		
II.—Surinjaam	1	58	12	0
III.—Wuttan	1	13,049	3	6
Total Land.....	2	13,107	15	6
Claims to Cash, &c.:—				
I.—Claims disposed of under the Amended Rules of 1842	1258	14,764	6	11
II.—Claims disallowed in recently lapsed villages in default of proof of enjoyment during the ten years preceding the lapse	296	509	11	7
III.—Compensation for abolished dues	1	8	12	0
IV.—Disposed of under the Rules of 1st December 1865 ...	771	3,104	0	9
Total Cash.....	2236	18,386	15	3
Total land and cash	2238	31,494	11	9

17. Nothing remains to be done in regard to the holdings of the useless and useful class of village servants. Their holdings have all been assessed at one-half and one-fourth, and converted into freehold property under Sunnuds which have been issued for distribution.

18. The following table shows the number of claims to cash allowances remaining for adjustment (as the same stood in the Collectors' books in the Southern Division on 1st April 1869), the holders of which have either demanded formal enquiry or have refused to compound:—

Description of Allowances.	Of Rs. 10 and under.		In excess of Rs. 10.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Temple Allowances.....	252	1,068 9 4	248	13,843 13 2	500	14,912 6 6
Personal ditto	19	117 15 5	63	2,860 0 6	82	2,977 15 11
	271	1,186 8 9	311	16,703 13 8	582	17,890 6 5

19. One Surinjaum claim of the value of Rs. 58-12-0 was enquired into during the year.

CUSTOMS, SALT AND OPIUM.

BOMBAY.

Customs.

20. The following is a statement of the revenues of the Customs Department for the year 1868-69, contrasted with the previous year:—

Items.	Realizations.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1867-68.	1868-69.		
Import Customs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On General Trade	73,17,431	77,00,325	.....	.....
Spirits.				
Excise, or Still-Head Duty on Spirits	6,32,392	6,65,566	.....	.....
Customs on Spirits imported by land	321	787	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Items	57	70	.....	.....
Total	79,50,201	83,66,748	4,16,547	.....
Exports.				
Sea Customs	3,01,767	4,02,017	1,00,250	.....
Land Frontier Duties	70,040	75,868	5,828	.....
Grand Total	83,22,008	88,44,633	5,22,625	.....

21. The above increase of Rs. 5,22,625, as detailed in the margin, is attributable to larger imports and exports of general merchandize this year by sea, as well as to a larger quantity of spirits, on which Still-head Duty was levied, having been

Increase on Import Duty	.....Rs.	4,16,547
Increase on Export Duty	..... ,,	1,06,078
		5,22,625

imported from the Oorun, Bhandoop and Bassein distilleries for consumption in the Island of Bombay. The Bassein distillery was re-opened during the year, which gave rise to an increased importation: there was also a larger importation of Europe spirits this year than during the preceding one.

22. The subjoined statement will give an idea of the amount of work done at the Bombay Custom House during each of the twelve months under review—

No.	Months.	Realizations in 1867-68.	Realizations in 1868-69.
1	2	3	4
1	April	3,79,783	7,38,679
2	May	5,49,109	6,22,806
3	June	4,64,779	5,77,060
4	July	5,73,648	7,14,382
5	August	6,33,042	4,94,376
6	September	6,75,953	6,03,402
7	October	7,18,081	6,15,308
8	November	6,96,051	7,73,158
9	December	6,40,042	6,09,727
10	January	9,16,063	9,23,212
11	February	6,42,423	6,56,650
12	March	6,65,883	7,18,281
	Total Rupees	75,54,857	80,47,041

Salt.

23. The quantity of salt removed from the pans on payment of full duty in comparison with the preceding year was as follows:—

	Indian Maunds.
1867-68	31,47,206
1868-69	36,93,876
Increase 1868-69	5,46,670

24. The following table exhibits the sums realized under the various heads in this branch of the revenue:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.
	Rs.	Rs.
Excise Duty on salt removed from the pans	46,41,685	56,86,334
Ditto on salt imported by sea	50,634	55,865
Ditto ditto by land	2,42,633	2,47,111
Proprietory right of the Government salt pans.....	59,435	75,658
Ground rent from salt pans	22,341	27.245
Sale proceeds of smuggled salt	6,804	7,419
Total Rupees.....	50,23,532	60,99,632
Deduct for 1867-68.....	.....	50,23,532
Increase in 1868-69.....	.....	10,76,100

25. This increase was caused by larger removals of salt from the pans, on payment of full duty for Home consumption, than during the previous year.

Opium.

26. The amount realized on account of Pass Fees on Opium during the year 1868-69, as contrasted with that of the previous year, is as follows:—

1867-68	Rs.	2,35,29,600
1868-69	„	1,80,55,200
Decrease in 1868-69...Rs.		54,74,400

27. The number of chests on which fees were levied being—

In 1867-68	Chests	39,216
„ 1868-69	„	30,092
Decrease in 1868-69.....	Chests	9,124

28. This decrease in the number of chests is attributable to various causes. Large stocks were kept back by dealers in expectation of a rumoured reduction in the rate of Pass Fees. The exports to China were less, owing to the market there being throughout the whole year unfavourable. Persian Opium, moreover, is alleged to have competed slightly, and native grown opium more largely, with the Indian drug. The number of chests imported this year is less by 3,130 chests than the average of the preceding five years.

29. The following table gives the number of chests which passed the Bombay Custom House for export to China during the last ten years:—

	Number of Chests.
In 1859-60	32,506½
„ 1860-61	45,072
„ 1861-62	38,667
„ 1862-63	51,745
„ 1863-64	24,733½
„ 1864-65	35,090
„ 1865-66	36,200
„ 1866-67	30,869
„ 1867-68	39,216
„ 1868-69	30,092

30. Out of the sum of Rs. 1,80,55,200, realized on account of the chests passed in 1868-69, the following is the amount to be credited to Indore and Ahmedabad respectively:—

	Chests.	Amount of Duty. Rs.
Indore	28,907	1,73,44,200
Ahmedabad	1,185	7,11,000
Total	30,092	1,80,55,200

During the previous year (1867-68) the respective amounts were as follows:—

	Chests.	Amount of Duty.
		Rs.
Indore	36,217	2,17,30,200
Ahmedabad.....	2,999	17,99,400
Total.....	39.216	2,35,29,600

31. The aggregate realizations in the Departments of Customs, Salt and Opium, during the years 1867-68 and 1868-69, including the receipts on account of miscellaneous items noted in the margin, which have not been added to the totals shown in the preceding paragraphs, are as follows:—

Port Funds.
Measuring Fees.
Registry Fees.
Wharfage Fees.
Warehouse Rent.
Interest on overdue Opium Hoondies.
Crane Collections.
Hard Fees.
Ganza License Fees.
Strait Light Dues.
Sundry petty items.

	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Customs	91,09,939	97,05,047	5,95,108	.....
Salt	50,53,531	61,03,605	10,50,074	.....
Opium	2,35,69,839	1,80,67,270	.....	55,02,569
Total Rupees...	3,77,33,309	3,38,75,922	16,45,182	55,02,569
			Deduct Increase.....	16,45,182
			Net Decrease, 1868-69.....	38,57,387

32. The following Acts relating to Customs were passed during the year under report:—

Act X of 1868, to be read as a part of the Customs Act VI of 1863.

Act XI of 1868, declaring timber free on import.

Act XI of 1869, for the collection of Land Customs on certain Foreign Frontiers.

Act XII of 1869, to be read with Act XVII of 1867.

SINDE.

33. The aggregate value of the External Trade for 1868-69, exclusive of Government Stores, is Rs. 4,25,70,306, being Rs. 21,41,302 less than that of the previous year.

34. The Customs Duty collections this year amount Rs. 5,13,416, and, as contrasted with the previous year, give an increase of Rs. 38,095, as exhibited below:—

	Realizations.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1867-68.	1868-69.		
Import duty	3,02,843	3,26,625	23,782	.....
Export duty	1,72,478	1,86,791	14,313	.....
Total Rs.....	4,75,321	5,13,416	38,095	.....

35. This increase is attributable chiefly to large imports of Cotton Piece Goods direct from the United Kingdom, as also to larger exports of Oil Seeds during the year under review.

36. The following statement shows the total collections by the Customs Department from all sources in the year 1868-69, as contrasted with the previous year:—

Items.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs Duty	4,75,321	5,13,416	38,095	.....
All other items	56,457	52,180	.....	3,977
Total Rs.....	5,31,778	5,65,896	38,095	3,977
Deduct collections in 1867-68.	.....	5,31,778		
Net increase in 1868-69.	.....	34,118		

37. The Salt Trade in Sind, which remained stagnant for so many years, has again revived, and a considerable quantity of salt has been exported to Calcutta and British Burmah in consequence of the removal of the excise duty of 8 annas a maund formerly levied in Sind, and the grant of leases of the salt fields at Seergoonda for a period of two years free of all assessment.

38. Sind has, for the first time, commenced trading in cotton with Amsterdam; already 4,70,100 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,50,000, have been exported, and a considerable quantity more is being shipped for that port.

FINANCE.

The year opened on the 1st April 1868 with a balance of Rs. 2,39,67,566, and closed on the 31st March 1869 with one of Rs. 2,15,03,251. The following shews the distribution of the balance at the end of the year:—

27,88,135	in the General Treasury.
1,55,44,984	in the Revenue Treasuries of the Mofussils.
15,47,482	in the General and Political Treasuries.
10,53,190	in the Military Treasuries.
3,36,746	in the Public Works Treasuries.
2,32,714	in the Mint.
Rs. 2,15,03,251	Total.

2. The general closing balance of Rs. 2,15,03,251 on the 31st March 1869 exhibits a decrease of Rs. 24,64,315 when compared with the closing balance of 1867-68, which amounted to Rs. 2,39,67,566.

3. The General Treasury balance at the end of the year shews, as compared with the previous year's balance, a decrease of Rs. 12,15,190. The balance during the year was very low. In the months of April, May, August and September 1868 it was below the minimum Rs. 25,00,000 authorized to be retained as a floating cash balance. From 5th October 1868 to 19th March 1869 it was against Government, and varied from Rs. 2,50,000 to 47 lacs. This falling off was caused by extensive Military and Marine drawings in connection with the Abyssinian Expeditionary

charges. Smaller aid than in the previous year was received from other Governments and Administrations, both by direct subsidy and by the Opium revenue, which fell off considerably.

4. Rs. 1,34,369 were paid to the New Bank of Bombay on account of Interest on the debit balances at rates varying from 4 to 7 per cent.

5. The following is the table of grand totals of the receipts and disbursements under several Budget heads. The total receipts for the year under review show a decrease of Rs. 21,10,747 as compared with the estimate. The disbursements exceed the estimate by Rs. 12,26,438.

Heads.	Actual 1867-68.	Regular Estimate 1868-69.	Actual 1868-69.
Receipts	9,03,68,413	9,22,76,172	9,01,65,425
Charges	4,13,52,492	3,79,84,796	3,92,11,234
Surplus.....	4,90,15,921	5,42,91,376	5,09,54,191

6. The subjoined is a Contrasted Statement containing a complete abstract of transactions both of receipts and disbursements during the year:—

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

STATEMENT contrasting the Receipts and Disbursements of the Bombay year

	RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1867-68.	Regular Estimate for 1868-69.	Actual for 1868-69.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Cash Balance	2,23,57,884	2,30,77,828	2,30,77,828
I.	Land Revenue	3,61,26,115	3,60,92,000	3,55,09,566
II.	Tributes and Contributions from Native States	8,92,204	8,85,000	10,71,277
III.	Forest	8,84,245	9,00,672	12,13,483
IV.	Abkaree (Excise)	41,53,107	40,00,000	44,58,140
V.	License Tax	14,52,846	14,00,000	12,31,152
VI.	Customs	83,10,980	79,20,000	88,23,359
VII.	Salt	51,06,735	52,00,000	61,55,867
VIII.	Opium	2,35,69,375	2,25,00,000	1,80,67,252
IX.	Stamps	45,08,907	48,50,000	47,03,574
X.	Mint	6,10,543	6,20,000	8,64,219
XIII.	Law and Justice	11,75,494	19,71,500	11,77,858
XIV.	Police	1,14,774	1,20,000	1,29,737
XV.	Marine	15,79,570	41,63,000	44,85,109
XVI.	Education	1,48,658	1,40,000	1,50,009
XVII.	Interest	2,89,891	70,000	1,85,880
XVIII.	Miscellaneous	14,44,969	14,44,000	19,38,943
	Total	9,03,68,413	9,22,76,172	9,01,65,425
	Public Debt.			
	Local Loans	.....	.....	.....
	Service Funds	26,84,144	12,52,573	14,53,298
	Local Funds	1,09,31,330	59,95,000	69,22,602
	General Deposits	10,44,350	7,35,000	36,67,213
	Revenue Deposits	24,15,988	30,00,000	25,93,860
	Judicial Deposits	7,76,280	8,00,000	10,68,971
	Deposits of the Government Savings Bank	13,21,308	14,00,000	14,96,837
	Sale proceeds of Waste Land and Redemption of Land Revenue	57,626	20,000	5,030
	Half the value of Government shares in the Old Bank of Bombay written off	6,00,000	.....	.....
	Advances Recoverable	58,97,091	31,75,000	50,61,096
	Penalties on Native States for Robbery of Mails	.....	.....	623
	Total carried forward.....Rs.	2,57,28,117	1,63,77,573	2,22,69,530
	Carried forward	11,27,26,297	11,53,54,000	11,32,43,253

Presidency, including General and Political Treasuries, for the 1868-69.

	EXPENDITURE.	Actual for 1867-68.	Regular Estimate for 1868-69.	Actual for 1868-69.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3	Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts.	10,41,388	10,93,941	10,26,004
4	Allowances, Refunds and Drawback	8,63,150	9,02,060	9,03,966
5	Land Revenue	37,30,939	38,31,096	42,11,605
6	Forest	5,47,138	5,56,423	6,27,123
7	Abkaree (Excise)	4,42,775	4,25,201	7,32,357
8	Assessed Taxes	77,662	50,000	53,881
9	Customs	8,65,650	8,60,839	8,31,255
10	Salt	3,10,523	3,32,482	2,88,834
11	Opium	42,504	33,820	25,453
12	Stamps	1,83,303	2,09,446	1,86,631
13	Mint	3,69,532	4,01,952	3,40,590
16	Allowances to District and Village Officers	34,24,388	34,71,300	28,20,847
17	Administration and Public Departments	15,81,304	16,64,567	17,95,238
18	Law and Justice	43,22,079	45,63,718	46,05,855
19	Police	37,86,102	34,68,366	38,63,809
20	Marine	49,65,263	36,37,560	40,61,698
21	Education, Science and Art	10,73,029	10,55,105	10,89,352
22	Ecclesiastical	3,16,085	3,19,132	3,32,014
23	Medical Services	9,23,775	7,93,697	8,82,339
24	Stationery and Printing	3,40,155	3,20,355	3,51,564
25	Political Agencies and other Foreign Services.	9,35,796	9,84,799	10,74,019
26	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	81,66,499	69,81,291	69,40,721
27	Miscellaneous	13,44,642	5,36,533	8,59,115
28	Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	16,99,011	14,91,113	13,06,964
	Total	4,13,52,492	3,79,84,796	3,92,11,234
	Public Debt.			
	Local Loans	2,100	.....	.....
	Service Funds	29,65,058	11,38,000	11,46,472
	Local Funds	85,18,487	55,75,000	73,98,978
	General Deposits	7,25,323	6,24,000	19,93,020
	Revenue Deposits	23,35,942	24,00,000	32,54,218
	Judicial Deposits	8,62,478	9,00,000	9,13,998
	Deposits of the Government Savings Bank	8,12,739	8,00,000	11,50,660
	Deposits of the Military Fund not bearing Interest	.....	.....	8,03,158
	Sale proceeds of Waste Land and Redemption of Land Revenue	15,383	6,000	2,843
	Advances Recoverable	80,46,615	33,75,000	39,35,076
	Railway Revenue Advance Account	1,26,54,805	1,63,50,000	1,73,58,269
	Ditto Interest Account	5,203	.....	.....
	Total carried forward.....Rs.	3,69,44,133	3,11,68,000	3,79,56,692
	Carried forward	4,13,52,492	3,79,84,796	3,92,11,234

STATEMENT.—

RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1867-68.	Regular Estimate for 1868-69.	Actual for 1868-69.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over.....Rs.	11,27,26,297	11,53,54,000	11,32,43,253
Public Debt, continued and brought over .....Rs.	2,57,28,117	1,63,77,573	2,22,69,530
Suspense Account	57,406	.....	5,000
Railway Revenue Interest Accounts, Indus Steam Flotilla	5,203	.....	.....
Railway Revenue Advance Account	86,21,272	1,52,54,000	1,18,71,570
Railway Fire Insurance Fund	84,50,000	.....	3,44,305
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State	.....	.....	.....
Railway Revenue Account	2,27,14,417	2,27,34,000	3,39,78,514
Total.....	6,55,76,415	5,43,65,573	6,84,68,919
Remittances between Districts and Departments.			
Bills.....	2,19,38,084	1,67,00,000	1,81,68,067
Cash and other Remittances	10,53,70,382	9,30,00,000	13,41,27,660
Bullion Certificates	2,59,27,869	2,50,00,000	3,68,81,121
Military Department, Bombay	34,68,378	1,00,07,000	1,37,71,910
Public Works Department	74,05,507	40,00,000	51,66,366
Total.....	16,41,10,220	14,87,07,000	20,81,15,124
Remittances from other Governments.			
Cash Remittances.			
India	3,31,98,242	1,65,32,000	1,82,15,622
North-West Provinces	17,325	1,000	1,918
Madras	25,64,720	5,07,000	22,18,189
Bengal	7,301	5,000	4,96,711
Punjaub	6,39,513	20,000	54,67,739
British Burmah.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces	20,25,379	15,01,000	22,06,409
Her Majesty's Imperial Government, London.	46,05,325	1,000	4,75,783
Ditto Colonial ditto Mauritius.	320	10,000	.....
Ditto ditto ditto China	.....	500	.....
Ditto ditto ditto Ceylon	1,000	5,000	2,81,474
Ditto ditto ditto Cape of Good Hope.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Settlement	.....	.....	.....
Total carried forward.....Rs.	4,30,59,125	1,85,82,500	2,93,63,845
Carried forward.....Rs.	34,24,12,932	31,84,26,573	38,98,27,296

Continued.

EXPENDITURE.	Actual for 1867-68.	Regular Estimate for 1868-69.	Actual for 1868-69.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over.....Rs.	4,13,52,492	3,79,84,796	3,92,11,234
Public Debt, continued and brought over.....Rs.	3,69,44,133	3,11,68,000	3,79,56,692
Suspense Account	63,016	.....	1
Fire Insurance Funds	.....	23,000	92,641
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State	95,70,400	.....	.....
Railway Revenue Account	1,38,17,273	1,93,18,000	2,20,05,451
Total.....	6,03,94,822	5,05,09,000	6,00,54,785
Remittances between Districts and Departments.			
Bills	2,12,46,815	1,62,00,000	1,86,73,946
Cash and other Remittances	10,62,16,580	9,31,00,000	13,39,50,364
Bullion Certificates	2,59,13,494	2,50,00,000	3,68,95,496
Military Department, Bombay	4,75,97,184	3,50,00,000	4,15,63,030
Public Works Department	2,56,48,000	2,06,27,000	2,17,27,446
Total.....	22,66,22,073	18,99,27,000	25,28,10,282
Remittances to other Governments.			
Cash Remittances.			
India	35,51,892	43,68,000	52,31,317
North-West Provinces	12,017	10,000	12,435
Madras	1,507	2,500	15,066
Bengal	93,500	1,000	20,209
Punjaub	29,705	1,000	1,09,240
British Burmah	150	.....	500
Central Provinces	23,99,191	27,00,000	31,01,780
Her Majesty's Imperial Government, London	74,51,843	7,00,000	10,44,971
Ditto Colonial ditto Mauritius	70,750	40,000	9,470
Ditto ditto ditto China	37	.....	.....
Ditto ditto ditto Ceylon	.....	.....	2,80,474
Military Department, Bengal	2,42,181	60,000	5,24,675
Ditto Madras	6,352	5,000	19,912
Her Majesty's Colonial Government Eastern Settlement	.....	.....	760
Total carried forward.....Rs.	1,38,59,125	78,87,500	1,06,70,809
Carried forward.....Rs.	32,83,69,387	27,84,20,796	35,20,76,301

STATEMENT.—

Receipts.	Actual for 1867-68.	Regular Estimate for 1868-69.	Actual for 1868-69.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over.....Rs.	34,24,12,932	31,84,26,573	38,08,27,296
Remittances from other Governments continued and brought over.....Rs.	4,30,59,125	1,85,82,500	2,93,63,845
Account Current, London.			
Railway Receipts Capital Account	79,94,598	54,48,000	1,21,99,857
Miscellaneous	79,30,380	22,20,000	12,44,848
Abyssinian Expedition	5,63,844	.....	14,72,905
Post Office Remittances	11,72,622	10,50,000	18,96,276
Telegraph Remittances	6,46,886	6,50,000	6,18,265
Indo-European Telegraph	14,84,316	13,50,000	14,84,356
Military Department, Bengal.....	1,094	2,000	37,15,971
Ditto Madras	1,358	2,000	2,11,704
Total.....	6,28,54,223	2,93,04,500	5,22,08,027
Bills.			
India	20,10,745	4,00,000	23,69,619
Madras	1,06,013	75,000	2,31,379
Bengal	2,009	30,000	6,308
Punjaub.....	2,20,327	2,00,000	3,63,410
North-West Provinces	2,34,691	1,80,000	2,67,476
Oudh	54,050	10,000	66,490
Central Provinces	2,02,441	2,00,000	3,39,032
British Burmah.....	680	.....	5,467
Total.....	28,30,956	10,95,000	36,49,211
Money Orders payable to other Governments.			
British Burmah.....	640	.....	1,091
Bengal	29,480	.....	31,705
Madras	22,463	2,00,000	48,912
India	911	2,000	5,873
North-West Provinces	8,080	.....	1,39,230
Punjaub.....	7,104	.....	44,637
Central Provinces	778	.....	9,246
Total.....	69,456	2,02,000	2,75,694
Total.....	6,57,54,635	3,06,01,500	5,61,32,932
Grand Total.....	40,81,67,567	34,90,28,073	44,59,60,228

Continued.

	EXPENDITURE.	Actual for 1867-68.	Regular Estimate for 1868-69.	Actual for 1868-69.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Brought over.....Rs.	32,83,69,387	27,84,20,796	35,20,76,301
	Remittances to other Governments, continued and brought over.....Rs.	1,38,59,125	78,87,500	1,06,70,809
	Account Current, London.			
	Capital Account	1,71,12,335	1,55,17,000	2,18,12,405
	Railway Advances, Guaranteed Interest	2,15,581	2,29,000	2,29,103
	Home Bills	84,50,000	3,64,000	.....
	Abyssinian Expedition	80,98,543	1,50,00,000	2,43,17,527
	Miscellaneous	19,72,367	65,55,000	87,29,104
	Post Office Remittances	14,60,703	12,50,000	15,81,816
	Telegraph Remittances	13,37,718	7,50,000	14,29,425
	Indo-European Telegraph Department	15,41,547	16,50,000	12,80,255
	Total	5,40,47,919	4,92,02,500	7,00,50,444
	Bills payable to other Governments.			
	India	11,40,634	10,00,000	16,44,749
	Madras	1,30,963	1,30,000	2,46,357
	Bengal	4,269	5,000	2,617
	Punjaub	5,65,395	5,00,000	7,85,923
	North-West Provinces	94,892	90,000	90,188
	Central Provinces	4,21,109	4,00,000	4,88,335
	British Burmah	20,103	1,000	4,174
	Oudh	40,930	4,000	32,859
	Total	24,18,295	21,30,000	32,95,202
	Money Orders payable to other Governments.			
	India	1,08,341	1,00,000	90,041
	Madras	16,469	18,000	81,074
	Bengal	1,831	.....	8,588
	Punjaub	31,414	.....	52,327
	North-West Provinces	27,991	.....	43,289
	Central Provinces	64,168	.....	96,716
	British Burmah	921	.....	52,874
	Total	2,54,138	1,18,000	4,24,900
		5,67,20,352	5,14,50,500	7,37,70,546
	Total	38,50,89,759	32,98,71,296	42,58,46,847
	Closing Balance	2,30,77,828	1,91,56,777	2,01,13,381
	Grand Total	40,81,67,567	34,90,28,073	44,59,60,228

7. The following are remarks explanatory of the causes of increase and decrease on both sides of the account as compared with estimate and actuals of 1867-68.

Receipts.

1. Land Revenue.

8. Receipt under this head is less by Rs. 5,82,434 and Rs. 6,16,549 than the estimate of the year and actuals of 1867-68, respectively. The decrease is due to short collection and short adjustment on account of revenue of alienated land.

II. Tributes and contributions from Native States.

9. Shows an increase of Rs. 1,86,277 and Rs. 1,79,073 over the estimate of the year and the actuals of 1867-68, which is owing to the subsidy from the Cutch State and contribution from Jagheerdars of the Southern Maratha Country having been received over and above the amount estimated.

III. Forests.

10. The revenue exceeds the estimate of the year and the actuals of the previous one, respectively, by Rs. 3,12,811 and Rs. 3,29,238; more cutting and felling timber having been effected than was anticipated.

IV. Abkaree.

11. The increase under this head is Rs. 4,58,140 over the estimate of the year, and Rs. 3,05,033 over the actuals of the previous year,—the result of a greater demand for Abkaree, Opium, and the sale of Abkaree farms at high rates.

V. License Tax.

12. The revenue is below the estimate and actuals of 1867-68 by Rs. 1,68,848 and Rs. 2,21,694, respectively, due to the peculiar operation of this form of direct taxation.

VI. Customs.

13. The revenue exceeds the estimate by Rs. 9,03,359, and the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 5,12,379; trade having been brisk during the year.

VII. Salt.

14. There is an increase of Rs. 9,55,867 under this head over the estimate, and of Rs. 10,49,132 over the actuals of the previous year, caused by an increased manufacture of, and demand for, salt.

VIII. Opium.

15. The revenue from Opium is worse by Rs. 55,02,133 than the actuals of the previous year, and by Rs. 44,32,748 than the estimates of the year. It may be attributed, in some measure, to the bad season in Malwa and to the increased cultivation of the poppy in China.

IX. Stamps.

16. The collection exceeds the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 1,94,667. The decrease under the estimate of the year is of Rs. 1,46,126, which would seem to shew that the operation of the New Stamp Act is not what was anticipated.

X. Mint.

17. The receipts exceed both the actuals of 1867-68 and the estimate of 1868-69 by Rs. 2,53,676 and 2,44,219, respectively, due to an extensive coinage during the year.

XV. Marine.

18. The increase of Rs. 29,05,539 and Rs. 3,22,109 over the actuals of the previous year and the estimate of the year, respectively, has been caused by credit having been taken under this head for the value of stores, &c., made over for the Abyssinian Expedition.

19. This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 10,009 over the estimate. It has been caused by a larger sale of books than was anticipated. The actuals of this and the previous year approximate.

XVI. Education.

20. The receipt under this head is less by Rs. 1,04,011 than the actuals of the previous year, but exceeds the estimate by Rs. 1,15,880, and is due to the realization of Interest on the Vehar Water Works Loan, which was not expected in 1868-69.

XVII. Interest.

21. The increase of Rs. 4,93,974 under this head has been caused by the adjustment in 1868-69 of the difference between the receipts and payments of the Military Funds for the previous year, which was not estimated for.

XVIII. Miscellaneous.

Disbursements.

22. The actuals under this head approximate the estimate, but exceed the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 40,816.

4. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.

23. Shows an increase of Rs. 3,80,509 over the estimate, and of Rs. 4,80,666 over the actuals of the previous year, caused by arrear payments of compensation on account of high prices of grain, the revision of several Revenue Establishments which had not been provided for, and the adjustment of official postage for 1867-68 which had remained unadjusted.

5. Land Revenue.

24. Shows an increase of Rs. 70,700 over the estimate, and of Rs. 79,985 over the actuals of the previous year.

6. Forest

The explanation given for increased Forest receipts will explain the excess expenditure.

7. Abkaree.

25. An increase of Rs. 3,07,156 over the estimate and of Rs. 2,89,582 over the actuals of the previous year is due to the purchase of large quantities of Abkaree Opium for sale.

8. Assessed Taxes.

26. The actuals under this head are very near the estimate, but shew a decrease of Rs. 23,781 when compared with the actuals of the previous year.

9, 10 & 11. Customs, Salt, and Opium.

27. Shew decrease as detailed below, caused by savings effected during the year under report:—

Heads.	Decrease under Estimate.	Decrease under actuals of 1867-68.
Customs	29,584	34,395
Salt	43,643	21,689
Opium	8,367	16,851

13. Mint.

28. The expenditure falls short of the estimate and the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 61,362 and Rs. 28,942, respectively, owing to less extra Establishment having been employed in the Mint than estimated.

16. Allowances to District and Village Officers.

29. Shews a decrease of Rs. 6,50,453 under the estimate and of Rs. 6,03,541 under the actuals of the previous year, in consequence of fewer adjustments of service lands having been made.

17. Administration and Public Departments.

30. The increase of Rs. 1,30,671 over the estimate and of Rs. 2,13,934 over the actuals of 1867-68 has been caused by the adjustment of official postage for 1867-68, and by the payment of the allowance to the New Bank of Bombay for conducting the duties of the Public Debt Office, and by increased charges in the "Tour Account."

18. Law and Justice.

31. Exhibits an increase of Rs. 42,137 over the estimate and Rs. 2,83,776 over the actuals of the previous year, consequent on the adjustment of official postage for 1867-68, payment of arrear charges, and compensation for high prices of grain.

19. Police.

32. Shows an increase of Rs. 3,95,443 over the estimate and of Rs. 77,707 over the actuals caused by the Police Establishment not having been estimated according to the revised scale, and by the adjustment of official postage for 1867-68.

20. Marine.

33. Shows an increase of Rs. 4,24,138 over the estimate, caused by more coal and stores having been purchased for the late Abyssinian Expedition than estimated. The expenditure, however, exhibits a decrease of Rs. 9,03,565 when compared with the actuals of 1867-68, owing to the Expeditionary charges having been less during the year under review.

21. Education.

34. Exhibits an increase of Rs. 33,247 over the estimate, and of Rs. 16,333 caused by charges for purchase of books and payment of fees to the University having exceeded the estimate.

35. Shews an increase of Rs. 12,882 over the estimate and of Rs. 16,333 over the actuals of 1867-68.

22. Ecclesiastical.

36. Shews an increase of Rs. 88,642 over the estimate caused by the salaries of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons having been under-estimated. The expenditure is less by Rs. 41,436 than the actuals of 1867-68.

23. Medical.

37. The increase under this head of Rs. 11,409 and Rs. 31,209, respectively, over the estimate and the actuals of the previous year has been caused by the more general use of Printed Forms.

24. Stationery and Printing.

38. The increase of Rs. 89,220 and Rs. 1,38,223, respectively, over the estimate and the actuals of previous year has been caused by an excess of Miscellaneous charges and by the adjustment of Official Postage for the year 1867-68.

25. Political Agencies and other Foreign Services.

39. Shows an increase of Rs. 3,22,582 over the estimate, owing to no provision having been made in the estimate on account of two-thirds freight on Europe stores sent to this and other Presidencies. The decrease under the actuals of 1867-68, which amounts to Rs. 4,85,527, is chiefly attributable to the value of 600 Government shares in the Old Bank of Bombay having been written off to Profit and Loss in the previous year.

27. Miscellaneous.

40. Shews a decrease of Rs. 1,84,149 and 3,92,047, respectively, under the estimate and actuals of previous year, caused by a short adjustment of donations to Service Funds.

28. Superannuation and Retired Allowances.

41. Aid was received from the following Governments and Administrations to keep up the General Treasury balances:—

By transfer from the Bank of Bengal.....		1,55,00,000
From the Berar Treasuries—		
Cash	15,00,000	
Bills	22,00,000	
		37,00,000
		1,92,00,000
From Madras—		
Cash	22,00,000	
Bills	74,000	
		22,74,000
Total.....Rs.		2,14,74,000

42. Nearly nine lacs of Rs. were supplied to the Indore Treasury during the year, and Rs. 10,00,000 paid to the Agent Bank of Bengal on account of the Deputy Accountant General Hydrabad.

43. Rs. 19,49,140 were drawn from the Treasuries of the Central Provinces to meet the demands of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company against a sum of Rs. 24,69,754 paid into those Treasuries as the traffic earnings of that Company.

44. Remittances to the extent of Rs. 77,21,868 were received during the year from Abyssinia in consequence of the termination of the Expedition. Of these remittances Dollars worth Rs. 59,54,263 have been remitted to the Bank of England.

45. The amounts advanced to and received from the several Railway Companies connected with this Presidency

and the Indus Steam Flotilla and Valley Survey were as follows:—

Railway and other Companies.	Amount Received.			Amount Advanced.			
	Gross Earnings.	Capital subscribed and refunds.	Total.	Advances on Revenue Account.	Advances on Capital Account.	Guaranteed Interest.	Total.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	1,89,73,487	63,43,308	2,53,16,795	85,65,000	1,60,79,216	1,96,549	2,48,40,765
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	48,85,102	15,99,641	64,84,743	31,40,502	23,71,169	10,832	55,22,503
Sind Railway	57,00,309	33,84,296	90,84,605	35,18,711	20,12,786	21,721	55,53,218
Indus Steam Flotilla	44,19,616	8,59,631	52,79,247	21,34,056	13,39,826	.....	34,73,882
Indus Valley Survey	.....	640	640	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,39,78,514	1,21,87,516	4,61,66,030	1,73,58,269	2,18,02,997	2,29,102	3,93,90,368

Generally, the railways of this Presidency earned a larger amount than in the previous year.

THE MINT.

46. An increase in the importation of bullion over the last year will be apparent from the subjoined statement, shewing the Mint Certificates issued and new coin paid into the Treasury during the year under report and last five years:—

Years.	Mint Certificates issued.	New Coin paid into the General Treasury.
1863-64	6,38,50,000	7,60,40,000
1864-65	4,98,62,000	5,59,48,900
1865-66	7,53,04,344	7,02,09,000
1866-67	1,83,59,400	2,56,34,408
1867-68	2,59,27,868	2,68,16,430
1868-69	3,68,81,121	3,79,08,000

47. The excess of new coin paid into the General Treasury over the amount withdrawn therefrom on account of Mint Certificates, amounting to Rs. 10,46,879, consists of Seigniorage duty realized during the year under report and the outturn of unworked bullion on the Mint balance at the close of 1867-68.

48. Bullion worth Rs. 2,65,00,000 was exchanged during the year for coin in the Currency Department in order to strengthen the General Treasury when it was found that the daily outturn of the Mint was quite inadequate to keep pace with the drawings of the Mint Certificates.

PAPER CURRENCY.

49. As was the case last year, the circulation of Notes was at its minimum value ($3\frac{3}{4}$ crores) in the month of April. Thence it rose to nearly 458 lacs in June, and again began to decline during the monsoon months, when money was taken in exchange for Notes to the net extent of 25 lacs, the circulation on the 11th August standing at 433 lacs. After this period the circulation fluctuated, till in the month of March it attained its maximum value of 460 lacs.

50. Though this maximum is less than the maximum (567 lacs) of the preceding year by about 107 lacs, the operations during the year under report suffered no retrogression. Nearly 1,30,000 more pieces were issued to the public (of which nearly 1,00,000 were of the lowest denomination), and nearly 2,00,000 more pieces were returned. The number of cancelled pieces amounts to 5,09,200 against 4,14,835, giving an increase over the last year of 95,000 pieces. These operations in the Exchange Department show a very fair increase of dealings with the public, as will be seen from the following statement, indicating the Note and Coin operations of the Exchange Department during the year under review:—

Circle.	Notes received from Public.		Notes issued to Public.				Coin, Gold and Silver.	
			For Cash.		For other Notes.		Received from Public.	Paid to Public.
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	8,98,057	8,91,03,220	67,962	4,66,28,600	8,38,868	4,58,22,050	Rs. 5,03,96,279¼	Rs. 4,55,55,759¼
Sind	6,592	23,29,160	297	2,10,700	6,524	23,20,550		
Nagpore	32,960	49,06,160	14,419	35,56,880	30,729	26,44,310		
Akola	991	93,010	.....	.....	932	88,980		
Grand total for 1868-69	9,38,600	9,64,31,550	82,678	5,03,96,180	8,77,053	5,08,75,890		
Grand total for 1867-68	7,26,473	8,93,86,870	68,071	4,27,57,000	7,16,281	4,60,51,270	4,27,57,000	4,33,35,600

51. The subjoined statement gives the value of Government Currency Notes put into circulation in Bombay during the twelve months comprizing the year, viz., from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869:—

Months.	Value of Notes in circulation on the last day of the month.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with the circulation on the last day of the preceding month.
March 1868	4,19,00,410	.....
April „	4,00,06,930	—18,93,480
May „	4,40,89,850	+40,82,920
June „	4,42,04,060	+ 1,14,210
July „	4,34,70,120	— 7,33,940
August „	4,40,83,700	+ 6,13,580
September „	4,40,94,770	+ 11,070
October „	4,30,93,520	—10,01,250
November „	4,15,60,390	—15,33,130
December „	4,17,36,740	+ 1,76,350
January 1869	4,17,74,500	+ 37,760
February „	4,45,03,920	+27,29,420
March „	4,52,47,840	+ 7,43,920
Increase since April 1868	.....	+33,47,430
Decrease Ditto	.....	.....
Percentage of increase	.....	7·989

52. The receipt of Gold Coins, in the terms of the notification from the Government of India No. 3287, dated 28th October last, has been very small, and will continue so while the Sovereign commands a higher sum than Rs. 10¼ in the market. The Indian Mohur is very little known in this Presidency.

53. This year, as in the previous year, a few forged or altered Notes were tendered. They were, however, detected, and the parties handed over to the Police.

54. The circulation of Paper Currency in the Sub-Circles also presents a satisfactory aspect. There appears progress in nearly all of their transactions.

55. With a view to facilitating and increasing the convertibility of Currency Notes, the Government of India proposed, for consideration, the following two alternative schemes:—

The first scheme being—

I. To have the Presidency Notes, that is, the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay Notes, convertible by law, on demand, at all the principal Treasuries in each of the three Presidencies respectively; in other words, to have the Calcutta Note convertible, as above, at all the Principal Treasuries in the Bengal Presidency; the Madras Note convertible at all the Principal Treasuries of the Madras Presidency; the Bombay Note the same in the Bombay Presidency.

II. To keep the existing Note Circles and the arrangements therewith connected as they are.

III. To have an auxiliary Note circulation for each Zilla or District; the said circulation to be of limited amount fixed for each District, the Notes to be issued through the Collector, and to be convertible by law on demand at every Sudder or District Treasury within the said Zilla or District.

The second scheme being—

I. To have the Presidency Note as in the first scheme.

II. To have, in substitution for the existing circles, small Circles consisting sometimes of groups of two or more Districts or Zillas commercially or

topographically connected with each other, and sometimes of single Districts; to issue the Notes through a special Currency Officer in each Circle; and to declare the Notes convertible on demand at all of the Sudder or District Government Treasuries within each Circle.

56. This Government gave a decided preference in favour of the second scheme, and thereby approved the introduction of one Presidency Note convertible at all the principal Treasuries of the respective Presidencies, with this additional recommendation that the Presidency Notes should also be convertible at the capital towns of the several Presidencies, and that the definition of the term "principal" be extended so as to include the town of Kurrachee in Sind, and that of Dharwar in the Southern Maratha Country. Recommendation was also made that the existing Note Circles be abolished, and that five Circles be substituted in their place as follows:—

1. Sind.
2. Guzerat.
3. The Deccan or Maratha-speaking Districts.
4. Southern Maratha Country, or Canarese-speaking districts.
5. The Berars or Central Provinces.

Each Circle it was proposed should be placed under the supervision of a special Currency Officer, and the amount of issue strictly limited. The Notes should be legally convertible at each of the Sudder or Collectors' Treasuries, and should be cashed up to a certain reasonable amount at the Talooka or Mamlutdars' Treasuries. They should also be legally convertible at all principal Treasuries in this Presidency. The introduction of a Five Rupee Note was at the same time advocated.

POLITICAL.

The principal event of general political interest during the year of report may be said to have been the gathering of the leading Chiefs of Gujarat and Katteewar at the ancient town of Broach during the period of the Industrial Exhibition held at that place towards the close of December last. These Chiefs, for the first time in the history of our connection with the country, assembled in Durbar to do honour to the head of the Government. Upwards of twenty Chiefs of the First and Second Class, including His Highness the Gaekwar, and various minor Chieftains, met together on the occasion and presented Nuzzurs of considerable value to His Excellency the Governor.

KATTEEWAR.

In Katteewar order and tranquillity have been successfully maintained throughout the year of report. The destruction of Mooloo Maneek and four of his associates at Wachoda in the vicinity of the Burda hills, on the 8th May 1868, proved the death-blow of the band of Wagher outlaws who had so long overrun the province. To mark the sense entertained by Government of the daring and gallantry displayed in this encounter with Mooloo Maneek, suitable Khilluts were publicly presented to the three Jemadars who commanded the Federal Seebundy at Wachoda. A Khillut and the honorary title of Khan Bahadoor were at the same time bestowed on Jemadar Syud Ulvee of Joonaghur, for the zeal and gallantry displayed by him during the whole course of the operations directed against the Waghers.

The Federal Seebundy organized last year is not favourably reported on by the Political Agent. The men are said to be

wanting in efficiency, principally owing to their defective organization, which includes the great evil of a divided authority over them. The death of Mooloo Maneck was the signal amongst the Chiefs who have supplied the Contingents for a combined effort to do away with the Corps as a local body under efficient European control, and to have their respective quotas made over to them, on the ground that, as the force was organized for the suppression of the Wagher rebellion alone, and as that object was attained, they should be relieved of the burden which the cost entailed. It was, however, pointed out to the Chiefs that, while the Wagher rebellion was for a time suppressed, tranquillity was not wholly assured, as from each of the four districts of the province reports of the existence of outlaws were still being sent in, which clearly indicated that the Police arrangements of all the States were not such as they should be, and until some satisfactory steps were taken towards this end, the Corps could not be disbanded or made over to their Talookas. The Chiefs acknowledged the justice of this decision, and promised to initiate regular and efficient Police within their districts, but, with the exception of Nowanuggur, no radical reform has yet been attempted by the other States.

The settlement of the various boundary disputes in the province has progressed favorably. The separation of interests between Joonaghur and the Katty States of Jaitpore, &c., is virtually concluded. The settlement of the Gheer boundary dispute between the Baroda and Joonaghur States has also been brought to a conclusion during the year of report. The completion of this long-vexed dispute will be a subject of congratulation to the States concerned. The demarcation and settlement of the frontier boundaries between the possessions of the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Chief of Bhownuggur, and other tributary States, has been much retarded owing to

obstacles thrown in the way by the Baroda Durbar. Steps have been taken which, it is hoped, will induce the Durbar to devote its attention earnestly to ensuring the work of the Boundary Commission being carried on without any further delay.

In the matter of Education, several fresh Schools have been opened throughout the province and placed under the immediate supervision of the Government Educational Department. The following table shows the number of Schools of all descriptions existing in the province, together with the number of Scholars, as compared with the past two years :—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.
In 1866-67	101 ..	6,895
In 1867-68	150 ..	11,440
In 1868-69	260 ..	13,724

The Rajkoomar College at Rajcote for the sons of Chiefs is progressing, and the main building is expected to be completed by the end of the ensuing cold season.

Many works of public utility have been constructed during the year of report. Of the main roads that had been projected last year, that from Rajcote to Wudwan, 65 miles, had been completed, while considerable progress had been made with the others.*

* Wudwan to Veerungaum.
Rajcote to Nowanuggur.
Rajcote to Bhownuggur and Gogo.
Rajcote to Joonaghur.

The Returns of Vaccination show an increase in the number of persons operated upon.

During the year of report the Heirs-apparent of the Chiefs of Joonaghur, Bhownuggur, Drangdra, and Wudwan visited the Broach Exhibition, and represented the Chiefs at the Durbar held on that occasion, and were received with every

attention by His Excellency the Governor. The following Chiefs were also present in person at the Durbar:—

1st Class	The Rana of Porebunder.
2nd Class.....	The Thakoor Saheb of Morvee. The Thakoor Saheb of Paleetana.
3rd Class	The Chief of Saeela. The Chief of Than Luktur. The Chief of Choora. The Chief of Jusdun.
4th Class	The Chief of Lathee.

KUTCH.

The administration of the province continued to be carried on in much the same manner as during the past year. Towards the close of the year of report Mr. Shaboodin Ibrahim resigned the office of Dewan, as also did his Deputy, Mr. Narron Mahadeo. These resignations naturally occasioned a check to the salutary reforms that had been begun during their term of office. His Highness the Rao is now himself engaged in inaugurating several important changes in the administration which cannot but be beneficial to the whole country. He has engaged the services of Mr. Bhogeelall Pranwullubdass, formerly of the Educational Department, to carry them out.

The differences between the Rao and his Bhyad are in course of adjustment.

A very scanty fall of rain during the year, combined with the general drought prevailing in the districts bordering on the North and North-East, occasioned considerable distress in the province. His Highness the Rao at once ordered the suspension of the transit duties on grain passing through his Khalsa territories in Wagur (where alone any duties of this

kind remain) till the end of the native year, *i.e.* the 15th of July 1869. The praiseworthy example thus set by the Rao was followed by a similar concession fron all the Wagher Chiefs possessing the right to collect these dues on their Estates. His Highness and the Chiefs referred to have been thanked by the Government of Bombay, and also by the Supreme Government, for their liberality in coming forward in this way to alleviate the distress in the surrounding countries.

The financial condition of the province continues satisfactory; the revenue of Kutch for the year 1868 was estimated at upwards of 56 lakhs of korees.

There was a marked decrease in crime during the year of report. Only one case of dacoity has been reported. There was no case of Suttee. Education had come to be more appreciated, all the Schools in the province being well attended. The want of inspection, however, was much felt; but as His Highness had agreed to contribute towards this object yearly, it is hoped the deficiency will soon be supplied.

His Highness the Rao has proposed to take a fresh Census of the population of Kutch in view of making better arrangements for ascertaining the actual number of persons leaving and returning to the province. Much valuable information, it is expected, will result from the proposed measure.

The Dispensary established at Mandavee, referred to in last year's report, has proved a great blessing to the inhabitants, and has been availed of by the sick of all castes, the daily average attendance for relief being about 252. The Dispensary at Bhooj has maintained its usefulness, the patients treated being in excess of those of the preceding year.

Vaccination had met with some opposition in the towns of the Bhyads; the matter had been taken up by the Political Agent, and it is hoped that the difficulties complained of will be removed.

BARODA.

The administration of the Baroda State is reported by Colonel Barr, the Resident, to have continued to exhibit during the past year the same favourable aspect it has worn during previous ones.

Throughout Gackwar territory there has been perfect tranquillity, life and property have been well guarded, as exemplified by the infrequency of outrage resulting in bloodshed, and of cases of robbery by violence, and judging from the absence of complaint, and the abundant and careful cultivation every where apparent, the people have in the main been contented and prosperous.

From the Umreilly Mahals also no complaints of wrong or oppression have been made, and those possessions of His Highness the Gackwar in Katteewar have been managed by the Baroda authorities so as no longer to afford cause for embarrassing complications with the Political Agency at Rajcote or with any of the Tributary States.

Remissions amounting to not less than 15 lakhs of rupees have, it is stated, been granted to cultivators in various districts of Baroda territory where crops have been scanty during the last season. Revenue has been relinquished to allow of grain being freely exported for the relief of other parts of India where actual famine has been apprehended, and large numbers of the inhabitants of those countries who have been obliged to come here to escape from want have been employed on public works, and many have been assisted also in food from the charity His Highness very liberally dispenses to the needy poor daily in the city.

In December His Highness attended at the opening ceremony of the Broach Exhibition and at two Durbars, a

private and a public one, held by His Excellency the Governor, and was very highly gratified by His Excellency's cordial reception of him.

REWA KANTA.

The number of attached Estates under the direct management of the Agency during 1868-69 continued the same as in the previous year, namely, eleven. Two of the largest Estates, Barrea and Loonawarra, have each a Native Superintendent, who has immediate control of the various departments under him. For the collection of the revenue he has district officers styled Thandars. He has also a separate department for the collection of Customs and Transit duties; and the Police, both Horse and Foot, are separately organised and armed, and under his immediate orders.

The revenues of both these States show a large surplus, and every exertion is being made to increase the material prosperity of the district by the introduction of useful Public Works. Considerable progress has been made in the Circuit Survey of these Estates, and the Political Agent contemplates settling, in conjunction with Mr. Hall, the officer in charge of the Survey, during the present monsoon, the principles on which the land assessment shall be based, so as to avoid any offensive interference with the tenures at present existing.

In Barrea a State Bank has been established with the object of advancing money on good security to respectable merchants of that district for *bonâ fide* purposes of trade.

The young Chiefs of Barrea and Loonawarra are still prosecuting their studies at the Talookdaree School at Ahmedabad.

With the exception of the death, on the 22nd August 1868, of Veerasaljee, the Ex-Raja of Rajpeepla, whose contumacious conduct was the source of much anxiety to

Government and the Political Agent, nothing of political importance transpired during the year under report in any of the States in the Rewa Kanta managed by their own Chiefs. Owing to the failure of the latter rains, there was a total falling off in the province of about one-fourth of the average produce. An unexpected rise in prices, however, prevented the ryots and the revenues of the States from being great losers, and no remission of tribute was found necessary.

Large quantities of grain had been exported from the Rewa Kanta districts to the famine-stricken States of Rajpootana at considerable sacrifice of revenue, all the principal Chiefs of the Rewa Kanta having readily responded to the invitation of Government and suspended the collection of their transit duties.

The Returns of Civil Justice in the Rewa Kanta show how readily the people of the country have availed themselves of the increased facilities for hearing their claims, 1,838 suits having been filed during the year of report against 1,341 in the previous year. The Criminal Returns show a favourable diminution of crime in most of the States, which may be fairly ascribed to the increased vigilance of the authorities. No settlement of frontier cases had taken place during 1868-69, as owing to the pressure of other work the Meywar authorities were unable to fix any date for the Sessions.

Considering the wildness of the country and of its inhabitants, the state of Education in the Rewa Kanta has been most satisfactory. There are 51 Schools open of all description, with an average attendance of 2,181 pupils. These Schools are supported entirely by the different Chiefs at a yearly cost of Rs. 11,951. In addition to this an Educational Fund of Rs. 1,000 per annum is contributed by the Chiefs of Rajpeepla, Barrea, and Loonawarra, and goes towards defraying the salary and travelling expenses of the Deputy Educational Inspector.

The benefits of vaccination had been widely spread; the number vaccinated during 1868-69 was 7,495, being an increase of 1,671, or 28 per cent. over the number operated upon in the previous year.

The progress made during the last season in demarcating the exterior boundaries of the Rewa Kanta Agency was on the whole satisfactory. Nearly 250 miles of the frontier boundary between the Rewa Kanta and the neighbouring States of Central India, the British districts of Khandeish and the Punch Mahals, and the districts of His Highness the Gaekwar, had been defined. A considerable portion of the frontier line, however, still remains to be settled, and it is expected that much will be accomplished towards this object before the end of next season.

MAHEE KANTA.

The principal event of the year in the Mahee Kanta was the death of the Maharaj of Edur, Sir Jowansingjee Gumbheersingjee, at the early age of 36 years. Last year's report closed with the notice that the Maharaj had been presented with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. On the 18th July 1868 the Maharaj was appointed an additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, and took his seat on the 31st of the same month at Poona. Not long after his return to his capital the Maharaj took ill, and on the 26th of December he died, leaving a son, Kesreesing, aged seven years, and five unmarried daughters, the eldest of whom is betrothed to the Maha Rao of Kotah. In consequence of the minority of the present Maharaj, the Edur Estate has been placed under the management of the Political Agent.

During the year 30 cases of disputed boundaries were settled, against only 3 of which (settlements made by the Assistant Political Agent) were appeals preferred. These were dismissed on review by the Acting Political Agent, Major Law.

No progress had been made in demarcating the boundaries of the Mahee Kanta and Gaekwar villages, as the Government of India declined to charge the Imperial Revenues with the cost of the Boundary Commissioner's salary, and the Gaekwar refused to bear the whole expense himself. The point has now been satisfactorily arranged, and the work will, it is expected, be resumed on the opening of next season.

There was a slight increase in the number of Criminal cases recorded in the Mahee Kanta during the year of report as compared with 1867-68; instances of serious crime, however, were less. Vaccination had increased. Some progress also had been made in Education. With regard to Public Works, the building of the bridge across the River Hathmuttee at Ahmednuggur, to which allusion was made in last year's report, had not been commenced when the Maharaj died, and it now appears that the finances of Edur will not admit of such a work being undertaken for some time. A project for irrigating the Prantej Pergunna of the Ahmedabad Collectorate with the water of the Hathmuttee had engaged the attention of the officers of the Irrigation Department, and measures were set on foot for obtaining the necessary concession from the Maharaj of Edur for the construction of a weir and the excavation of a canal within the limits of the Edur talooka. The Maharaj unfortunately died before the proposal could be made to him. Subsequently certain objections were raised by the Edur Durbar and the petty Chiefs of the Sabur Kanta, whose interests were materially affected in various ways; the desired concession therefore had not been made at the end of the year under report, but considerable progress, it is said, has been made towards the settlement of the different points at issue.

The Fairs held at Samlajee and Brimha Khair in the year of report were very successful, the sales effected at both places amounting to nearly 14 lakhs of rupees.

PAHLUNPOOR.

A change had taken place during the year of report in the management of affairs in Pahlunpoor, consequent on the appointment of a new Karbharee. The change promises well. Nothing of importance transpired in any of the other districts under this Superintendency.

His Excellency the Dewan has entertained an establishment for Municipal purposes in the city of Pahlunpoor at an annual cost of Rs. 4,000, payable from the State revenues. It is a matter for congratulation that the people seem now to have some thought for cleanliness, and in a measure begin to appreciate the benefits of sanitation.

Great scarcity prevailed throughout the country owing to the absence of rain. All the Chiefs, but especially Pahlunpoor and Radhunpoor, came forward at once most generously and withdrew the embargo on exportation of grain, and remitted the transit dues on grain passing through their districts for the famine-stricken States of Rajpootana, while the poor were gratuitously fed by them. These humane actions have elicited the commendation of Government.

A large number of famished and distressed people from Marwar, some 70 to 90,000 souls, overspread the country and consumed the surplus supplies of the principality. Colonel Arthur reports that his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of these fugitives were nobly seconded by the Dewan and his subordinate officers. The Chiefs have also allowed many of these fugitive Marwarees to settle down in their districts, and have generously remitted their customary assessment share of the produce.

The Schools in Pahlunpoor and Radhunpoor, as also those in Wurye and Thurra, are reported to be in a flourishing state. A Vernacular School was opened at Wao in November 1868, the Rana having agreed to defray the

expenses. A school, it was expected, would shortly be opened at Thurraud also.

Very little progress had been made with regard to Public Works. From want of necessary materials the construction of roads was found to be impracticable. A number of the Marwar population had been engaged by the Dewan of Pahlunpoor and the Nawab of Radhunpoor in cleaning out and repairing old Tanks.

The objections hitherto maintained by His Excellency the Nawab of Radhunpoor to giving up for trial before British Courts his own subjects charged with the commission of heinous crimes in other territories have now been waived by him, notwithstanding that he enjoyed the privilege of punishing such offenders for the last half century.

During the year under report two more Rajpoots went out on Barwuttia, one Thakoor Nathoosing, of Bhutana under Serohie, against that State itself, and the other, Thakoor Lalsing of Dummance, also under Serohie, against Pahlunpoor. A detachment of the Erinpoorah Field Force has been out in pursuit of these outlaws; but the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor believes that these outlaws will never be hunted down effectually unless, as recommended by him, a responsible experienced officer be employed with special political powers to enable him to act on the spot with full authority.

Vaccination, on the whole, progressed satisfactorily. No case of female infanticide among the Jhareja tribes had been brought to notice during the year.

KOLHAPOOR.

Nothing of importance transpired during the year in the Kolhapoor State. Its affairs continued to be administered satisfactorily. The reports received make very favourable mention of the progress made by His Highness the Raja in

his studies. To befit him for the duties of his high station, it has been arranged that His Highness shall undertake some of the real work of Government. He has already commenced to try cases, and has since been entrusted with the management of the Khasgee Department; and it is proposed, as time advances, to extend the range of his practical studies in the various branches of the administration.

The appointment of Nyayadhish to the Kolhapoor State, which was held by Mr. Mahdeo Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., has been conferred on Azum Gopal Govind Phatuk (Moonsiff of Mahad), and he has conducted his duties in a very satisfactory manner. The appointment of State Karbharee, or Minister, vacant by the death of Rao Bahadoor Ramrao Nursing, has not yet been filled up.

The financial condition of the State has greatly improved, the aggregate surplus funds in the treasury at the close of the year under review being estimated at nearly 13 lakhs of rupees, against 5½ lakhs at the close of 1867-68. This unusual prosperity is attributed to large receipts on account of succession Nuzzerana from Kagul and other State dependencies, and also from interest on Government paper.

The affairs of the petty States temporarily under the superintendence of the Political Agent are in a satisfactory condition. It is proposed to make over the management of the Kapsee State to its own Chief during the course of the current year. The education of the young 1st Class Kolhapoor Chiefs has been under the general superintendence of Captain West, whose reports with regard to their progress are very promising. Besides these Chiefs there are about 28 young Sirdars, and boys of well-to-do class of parents, under tuition in the several Schools of the Kolhapoor State.

Educational progress in the State is represented by the addition of four new Schools, making a total of 27 Schools, with an aggregate attendance of 1,863 children.

A number of Public Works were either taken in hand or completed during the year of report. The most important work in progress is the bridge over the Punchgunga River near Kolhapoor. Kolhapoor is now formed into a separate Executive Public Works charge; two-thirds of the pay of the Executive Engineer is charged to the British Government and one-third to the Kolhapoor State.

The operations of the Revenue Survey had much advanced. The measurement of the Kagul State was completed, and that of the large district of Sherole was nearly so. The work of classification was progressing, and arrangements had been made to introduce the revised rates of assessment into both these districts.

There were 2,877 more persons vaccinated than in the previous year.

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

The general administration of the Jahgeer States of the Southern Maratha Country continued on the whole to be well conducted, and the districts were free from serious crime and gross acts of injustice and oppression. Education had received very liberal support from the principal Sirdars, and there are now a good many flourishing Schools in the country. Much also had been effected in the way of sanitary improvement in the principal towns.

Public Works too have made good progress in the Meeruj, Moodhole, Sanglee, and Koorundwar States. The Meeruj Aqueduct has been completed, and has proved most successful, the flow of water into the tanks in the town being at the rate of 290,450 gallons a day.

During the year revised rates of assessment were introduced into the Meeruj and Moodhole States, and into the Shapoor Mahal of the Sanglee Ilaka.

SAWUNT WAREE.

The administration of the Waree State continued satisfactory in all its branches. There was an increase of revenue under both Land and Sayer, and the total assets of the State at the close of the year aggregated nearly 2 lakhs of rupees. Education had made satisfactory progress; the number of boys attending the various Vernacular and Branch Schools was 692, and the average attendance was 570. Two new Vernacular Schools had been established in the districts, and 3 Branch Schools were opened in the town of Waree for the admission of infants learning their letters, as it was found that these crowded the other Schools inconveniently. The Girls' School established last year had worked well, as also had the Anglo-Vernacular School, the average attendance at this School being 70, out of 83 on the register.

Vaccination had been greatly extended, the number of persons operated upon being 6,036.

Last year's report closed with a notice of the intended installation of Phond Sawunt *alias* Ana Saheb, the eldest son of the late Sur-Dessaee Khem Sawunt, as Chief of Sawunt Waree. His succession to the Chiefship was made subject to certain restrictions. Having entered into an engagement containing the required stipulations, Ana Saheb was installed as Titular Chief of Sawunt Waree on the 23rd of June 1868, and assumed his position accordingly. The administration of the Principality, however, was not transferred to him owing to his having failed in securing the services of a Karbharee, or Principal Minister, approved by Government, which was one of the conditions on which the administration was to be made over to him. Meanwhile Ana Saheb, who was for a long

time in a very indifferent state of health, died, leaving as his successor his son, a boy six years old. The details of the administrative arrangements consequent on Ana Saheb's death (which took place on the 7th March 1869) are now under the consideration of Government, and properly belong to next year's report.

KHANDEISH.

Nothing of political interest transpired in the Dangs during the year of report. Our relations with the neighbouring Chiefs have been satisfactory. The question regarding the right of the Gaekwar to certain co-shared villages in the Dangs was authoritatively settled by Government in the month of November last, and the restriction placed by the Gaekwar authorities on the removal of the timber cut in the Dangs now no longer exists.

AKULCOTE.

The most important event that has taken place in this State during the year of report is the disbandment of the Akulcote Contingent of Horse, which had been supplied by the Rajah to the British Government under the Treaty of A.D. 1820. The Contingent was disbanded on the 1st of June 1868, it having been decided by Government to substitute a money payment from the State for the men and horses and accoutrements hitherto supplied, the amount payable as compensation being based on a calculation of two-thirds of the actual cost of the Contingent.

The survey of the State, which was commenced in 1866-67, had been completed, and steps were being taken to introduce the system of assessment in force in the neighbouring districts of the British Government. The increase to the revenue of Akulcote under this system would, it is expected, be not less than Rupees 60,000 a year, while the moral benefit which its

[illegible] would confer on the State cannot be over-[illegible]

Owing to the resignation of the Regent, Mr. Mahdowrow Vittal Vinchoorkur, and to the absence of a responsible officer at Akulcote, very little had been effected during the year towards the liquidation of the many claims against the State. Towards the close of the year, however, a European military officer (Major Baumgartner) was appointed as resident Political Superintendent of Akulcote in place of the Native Regent, and the manner in which he has taken up the inquiry into these debts affords promise of satisfactory progress.

DHARWAR.

Early in the year of report the health of the Nawab of Savanoor began to fail. Disputes and ill-feeling arose between him and his brother Abdool Kassim Khan. At the Nawab's request Abdool Kassim Khan was removed from the post of Dewan, and Mahomed Ghous Khan was appointed in his place.

On the 11th May the Nawab Abdool Khair Khan died, leaving a son and a daughter, aged 6 years and 4½ years respectively.

The Estate, which was left in a very embarrassed condition, has been brought under the direct management of the Political Agent. A Native officer has been placed in charge as Dewan, and full Magisterial powers have been conferred on Abdool Kassim Khan and Abdool Kurreem Khan, the brothers of the late Nawab.

Abdool Dullel Khan, the son of the late Nawab, was installed as Nawab by the Political Agent with due ceremony on the 10th February 1869.

Measures for freeing the Estate from its debts have been initiated, and for this purpose a loan of Rs. 60,000 has been made from the Imperial Treasury. This work has been

carried out by the Political Agent at less cost than had been at first anticipated, and every hope is entertained that in the course of a few years the State of Savanoor will be free of encumbrance, when the surplus revenue will be devoted to public improvements. Meanwhile the survey of the country has been authorized to be carried on under the orders of the Survey Commissioner, Southern Maratha Country.

SURAT.

The only event worth recording, with reference to the States under this Agency, is the death of Seedee Abdool Kurreem Mahomet Yakootkhan, Nawab of Sucheen, which occurred on the 11th of December 1868. Shortly before his death the Nawab placed on the gadee his eldest son Seedee Ibrahim Mahomet Yakootkhan. His succession has been recognized by Government, and he received a Khillut from His Excellency the Governor at the Durbar held at Broach on the 24th December last.

SIND FRONTIER.

From Sind the Commissioner reports that the unfortunate differences between His Highness the Khan of Khelat and his Chiefs are still unsettled, but there is every reason to believe that a satisfactory arrangement will shortly be effected.

The Caravan routes between the interior and the Coast have been kept open without interruption, in spite of threatened disorders on the frontiers of Persia and Mekran. Cases of plunder have been rare, while unusually large Kaffilas have arrived in safety at Gwader from the province of Dizzuk.

Considerable uneasiness, it is stated, prevailed in the districts of the Khan of Khelat for some time, owing to contemplated acts of aggressions on the part of the Persian governor of Bampoor, Ibrahim Khan, in reference to the settlement of Kedj in Mekran. That Persian authority intended to send an

Expedition, on pretence of redressing the wrongs of a disaffected member of the Gitchkee family, and of supporting his claims against Naib Meer Faqueer Mahomed. He likewise put forth claims to the Settlement of Toomp, a place belonging to and in the same valley as Kedj, and therefore a dependency of the Khanate of Khelat. Faqueer Mahomed rapidly collected forces to resist this aggression. His prepared attitude, the death of Meer Abdoolah Khan, the influential Chief of Gaih, and other circumstances, had the effect of making Ibrahim Khan pause, and caused him to abandon his hostile intentions. The forces returned to their respective homes.

Sir William Merewether also reports that agreements have been made and concluded with the Belooch Chiefs for the care and protection of the land-line Telegraph, which has been commenced from Gwader to Cape Jask. These negotiations were concluded by Colonel Goldsmid, C.B., the Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, assisted by Captain Ross, Assistant Political Agent at Gwader. The Ports of Gwader and Charbar belong to the Muscat Government. Since the expulsion of the Sultan Syud Salim from Muscat, new Walees were placed at Charbar by the Government of Oman, who have been confirmed in their post by the new Government.

ADEN.

Our relations with the several Sultans and Chiefs of the interior have been in a most satisfactory state, communications with them becoming daily more intimate and general. During the year of report more Chiefs have visited Aden to pay their respects, and to become acquainted with the British Government, than have ever come in before.

The Sultan of Lahej, our immediate neighbour, still continues to be the firm friend of the British Government.

He feels that his interests and ours are one. This Sultan, Fadhil bin Mohsin, has expressed a wish to have his children educated in Aden, and asked for a house for their residence. The Political Resident submitted this request to Government, feeling that if the Sultan got assistance others would follow his example. The Government of India have lately ordered the purchase of a house for the accommodation of such of the Arab Chiefs as might visit the station.

The Sultan of Lahej and the Houshebi Sultan had a long-standing dispute which resulted, in May last, in the Houshebi entering the territory of Lahej and laying waste his cultivated lands. A fight ensued, in which a few of the Lahej and some of the Houshebi were killed. The Lahej Sultan defeated the Houshebi, and in compensation for losses consequent on the attack of the Houshebi, and in payment of expenses of the fight, he obtained from him the town of Zaida and its lands, which the Houshebi made over to Lahej by a deed, signed by himself and elders. The Lahej and Houshebi Sultans then came into Aden at the Resident's request in order that their differences might be arranged. The Houshebi, however, repented of his submission to Lahej, and endeavoured to induce other Sultans to help him to regain his ceded territory. The Resident was enabled to induce them to become friends, at least for a time, the Houshebi promising not to interfere with Lahej for six months. Zaida having been made over by a deed by the Houshebi, the Resident could not force the Lahej Sultan to give it up, though he was advised to do so. These Sultans continued friendly towards each other up to the close of the year.

The Fudtheli Sultan has shown a decided intention to be on friendly terms with our Government. As a proof of this disposition the Resident mentions that on the Houshebi asking him to attack Lahej, he declined, and pointed out the folly of

disturbing the quiet of the country, and acting contrary to the wishes of the British Government. His eldest son, Hydra, has visited Aden several times within the last year.

During the year the Resident was able to obtain from the Fudtheli Sultan a deed declaring that he has relinquished his claims on the Akrabee territory (including that of Little Aden), and also his claims on Lahej. The removal of the lien of the Fudtheli Sultan on the Akrabee cleared a difficulty that existed to the purchase of Little Aden. On the 2nd of April the purchase of Little Aden from the Akrabee Chief was accomplished by the payment $30,000, and an increase of $ 10 to the monthly subsidy at present paid to this Chief. The negotiation was carried on for six years, and has at last been effected, though not without considerable trouble.

Towards the close of the year of report instructions were sent from the Home Government for inquiries to be instituted to ascertain if any of the survivors of the *St. Abbs* were in Africa. Two Somalees were sent; one of them has returned, having traversed, according to his account, a vere large tract of country, but could find no traces of any Europeans. The second Somalee had not returned: he is supposed to have died.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Accounts.

The detailed Statements which are attached to this Report show that the Imperial grants, as they stood on the 31st March 1869, for Original Works and Repairs, amounted to 131½ lakhs: the expenditure, only 111½ lakhs; so that the large sum of 23 lakhs, or about ⅙th of the allotment for the year, has been permitted to lapse.

2. It must, however, be remembered that the grant made by the Government of India is subdivided into several minor grants, and funds which for any reason cannot be spent under one head cannot be made available for another head.

3. One of these heads is the "Land Sales Fund" or "Special Fund," which cannot be utilized for any works out of the City of Bombay, except, for instance, for such works as the Powder Works, Kirkee, the cost of which is defrayed out of the money received from the sale of the old Powder Works in Bombay. On this fund there has been a lapse of 13 lakhs on a grant of 37½ lakhs.

4. Another "Special" Fund is that for Irrigation, for which 29 lakhs were given, and 18 lakhs expended, showing a lapse of 11 lakhs.

5. The "Ordinary" grant therefore must have been slightly exceeded. But this ordinary grant again consists of two grants, one for Military Works, which cannot be made available for roads or cutcherries, and a second, known under the term of "Other Services," which comprises Civil Buildings, Communications, and Works of Public Improvement. It appears that there has been a lapse of 4 lakhs on the

Military head, the grant being 39 lakhs, and the expenditure 35 lakhs; but there has been an excess of 5½ lakhs on "Other Services," the grant being 29 lakhs, the expenditure 34½ lakhs.

6. The reason why this distinction was made is, that Military Works, like Special Fund and Agricultural Works, were to have been constructed from Loan, whereas funds for "Other Services" are provided from the current Revenues. This distinction no longer exists; it has been ruled that the current Revenues must pay for our barracks, and there can be no reason therefore why funds, which cannot be spent on Military Works, should not be utilized for Civil Works and *vice versâ*.

7. This rule has already pressed very injuriously on the prospects of Military Works set down for execution in the current year: it comes in very *apropos* to cover the excess on "Other Services" in the past year.

8. The short outlay on Military Works was unexpected, although, considering the lateness of the season when the sanction of the Government of India was received to the plans and estimates for the numerous Barracks now in progress, it might have been very much larger.

9. The excess on "Other Services" is chiefly caused by the Government House, Gunnesh Khind (2½ lakhs), Telegraph Offices on the Mekran Coast, for which no provision was made (nearly 1 lakh), and Lighthouse on the Prongs ½ lakh; the other 1½ lakhs being made up by a number of works being carried on, some to completion, when the allotments originally made for them had been expended.

10. In fact 4 lakhs of this excess are wiped off by a corresponding saving on Military Works. The Telegraph Offices on the Mekran Coast are certainly not chargeable to the Bombay Public Works Budget, and must be allowed as a

fair extra to it; and the balance is due to the Lighthouse, which could not have been suddenly stopped the moment its allotment was expended without loss to the State.

11. The short outlay on Land Sales Fund works is due to the suspension of the Defences, and to discussions in respect to the plans and estimates for the numerous large buildings to be erected, some of which have just been commenced, and others will be commenced before the current year closes.

12. The lapse under the head Agricultural has arisen chiefly from political difficulties with respect to the Roree and Hydrabad Canal in Sind, and the Hathmuttee Canal in Gujarat, and from delays caused by necessary discussions in respect to Irrigation works in the Dekkan.

13. In addition to the grants from the Imperial Treasury, $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs were available as Contributions from Local Funds, and were expended chiefly on road repairs: and $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were available from private contributions, of which $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs were expended.

14. The total Imperial expenditure is thus raised to 119 lakhs. To this must be added the expenditure by the Public Works Department on works included in the Local Budget, viz. 13 lakhs, making a grand total, actually expended by this Department *on works*, excluding Establishments and Tools and Plant, of 132 lakhs.

15. The Establishment employed in carrying out these works has cost something under 22 lakhs, being at the rate of $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or about the same as last year, although a large addition has (late in the year) been made to the Establishment, and a considerable portion of the Irrigation Establishment is employed on survey duties and the preparation of projects. When these are completed, and the works well in hand, the percentage of Establishment to expenditure will become less.

16. The expenditure on Repairs has been much below the original grants, and is only slightly in excess of the previous year. The expenditure on Tools and Plant has been about 1¾ lakhs.

17. The works in progress will now be noticed in detail under their respective Budget heads and subheads, omitting those of a petty nature.

I.—MILITARY.

I.—Fortifications.

18. *Bombay.*—The Bombay Defences have made but little progress. They are not, however, in the state of stagnation they have been in for some years. A design for the Middle Ground Fort has been sent to the Secretary of State, and the foundation of concrete blocks, to rest on the artificial island which has been formed, has been commenced. A similar artificial mound is being formed on the opposite side of the Fairway, on a shoal called the 12 Feet Patch.

19. *Aden.*—The scarping of the Southern Range has been completed. A 3-Gun Battery has been constructed on this range, but racers have not as yet been laid, the question of armament not having been decided. The scarps of the Batteries on Ras Tarshyne and Ras Morbut have been faced with masonry 3 feet thick; and portions of the glacis and counterscarp have been raised, the better to hide the escarp. A commencement has been made in scarping the range of hills south of Aden Camp, overlooking Fisherman's Bay.

II. Cantonments.

20. *Aden.*—This project has been completed at a cost of Rs. 2,96,933. Before the rain fell in January, 16,000 gallons were being sold daily at the Isthmus, and as the pumps at Shaikh Othman were only working about half time, and the duct and

Shaikh Othman Water Scheme

reservoirs were new, it may be assumed that 40,000 gallons could be supplied. The level of the duct between the Khore Muksar and the Isthmus reservoirs is found to be too flat; so that it is not till after several hours' pumping at Shaikh Othman that the water flows into the reservoirs at the Isthmus. If the duct is ever extended beyond Shaikh Othman, it would be as well to alter the levels for the last four miles at the Isthmus end, giving a little more fall; this can easily be done. The quality of the water is better than was anticipated, but it is not sufficiently good to warrant the erection of expensive engines and pumping apparatus for forcing it to the Camp and Steamer Point positions. The demand at present is small, as all the tanks and wells have water in them. On one occasion, at a very high tide, and immediately after a heavy fall of rain, salt water came down the duct and filled the expense reservoirs: this was pumped out, and the flow from Shaikh Othman was again fresh and pure. Trap-doors have now been added to the reservoirs and to the duct, to admit of the salt water, if another such flow occurs, being diverted at once from entering the reservoirs and spoiling the fresh water therein. The cause of this flow of salt water is not clearly explained.

Condensers.

21. A house 35′ × 24′ and 20 feet high, with a veranda on one side, has been erected, and the boiler and condensing apparatus put into position. A new condenser, on Normandy's pattern, estimated to make 2,000 gallons per diem, has been set up at Perim.

Reclaiming Land.

22. A piece of ground, containing 61,100 square feet, and from 3 to 4 feet in depth, has been reclaimed in front of the new Steam Bakery; and a length of 650 running feet of dry rubble drain has been constructed: this drain is 36 feet broad and 4 feet deep.

Deviation of the road over the Bund of the Mateebagh Tank.

23. *Sholapore.*—This road deviation has been completed. The work consisted of two portions: one executed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and containing two over-bridges, one for the Railway, the other for the escape weir of the Tank; the other portion, carried out by the Public Works Department, is a simple embanked road skirting the Tank. A substantial railing runs along the whole length of the new road on either side.

Improving the Ghaut tracks to Manderdeo.

24. *Sattara.*—The existing hill tracks to the Sanitarium of Manderdeo from Sheerwul and from Waee have been improved and made passable for horses at a cost of Rs. 7,824.

Water-supply.

25. *Poona.*—The main scheme for the supply of water to Poona will be found described under the head Agricultural, para. 176. An engine of 16 H. P. has been added to the Jamsetjee Water Works; it is connected with the 6-inch pipe which leads to the Arsenal, 2,800 yards distant; it delivers 10,000 gallons into the reservoir when working 3 of the 6 pumps connected with the pipe. There is another engine connected with a 12-inch pipe also opening into the reservoir. The cost has been Rs. 11,544, of which Rs. 6,000 were contributed by His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala. The Water Tower at the Arsenal Tank has been completed; it is 50 feet in height, supporting a tank 25 feet square and 4 feet deep, and will give a head of 155 feet above the level of the Jamsetjee Bund. The tank, which is fitted with distribution pipes, will be put in position immediately. The estimate for the work is Rs. 9,631, of which Rs. 5,515 have been expended.

Bandstand.

26. The site of the Station Bandstand at Wanowree being required for the Infantry Barracks, a new iron Bandstand is being provided, and the Afghan Trophy guns have been removed and mounted on a cutstone platform on another site.

Poona Roads.

27. A metalled and kerbed road, 1,090 feet in length and 30 feet wide, has been constructed between the Wanowree and Sholapore roads, parallel to the west face of the new Barracks, at a cost of Rs. 2,760. The bridge over Byroba's Nulla, which separates the Cavalry Lines from the rest of the Cantonment, has been completed. The new road running to the north of the Quartermaster General's Office will be metalled during the ensuing monsoon.

Riding Path.

28. This riding path, 3¾ miles long and 30 feet broad, from the camp to the Bund Gardens, is one of the most useful and most highly appreciated improvements that have been made in the station of Poona. Its surface is of murum, rolled and covered with a layer of coarse sand; trees have been planted at intervals of 30 feet, and where it passes through private compounds, it is bounded by iron posts and chains. The cost has been Rs. 19,970, which has been met nearly equally from Imperial and from Local Funds.

Water-supply.

29. *Kirkee.*—The Pashan Reservoir was nearly completed in 1867-68, but the piping, for a distance of more than 5 miles, remained to be laid down; this has now been nearly finished. A good deal of delay and expense occurred from the rocky nature of the ground. The supply of good water delivered at Kirkee was of great value, as the wells in the Cantonment failed during the hot season. Estimate, Rs. 2,73,238; expended, Rs. 1,93,742.

Kirkee Roads.

30. The roads from the Artillery Barracks to the Hospital, and from the Sick Horse Stables to the Railway Station, have been completed.

Water-supply.

31. *Ahmednuggur.*—The City and Camp of Ahmednuggur are supplied with water by aqueducts; the principal ones leading to the European Lines and Camp are the Shahpoor and the Bhingar. The head works of the former having fallen into disrepair, the supply was partially cut off, and an estimate for their restoration, amounting to Rs. 5,609, has been sanctioned. The Bhingar is the chief source of supply, but in a portion of its course it passes through the village of Bhingar, and the water is there fouled. To remedy this evil, iron piping has been sanctioned for that portion at an estimated cost of Rs. 29,787. When these improvements are effected, the supply to the European portion of the Camp will be ample and good, and there will only remain the distribution piping to the Barracks. The City and the Native Infantry Lines depend for their supply of water chiefly on the Nagabhai Aqueduct, the improvement of which is estimated to cost Rs. 42,310, of which the Municipality will pay two-thirds and the Government one-third. The first portion of this work, viz. improvements to the wells at the source of supply, and to the duct as far as the reservoir, has been ordered to be carried out, and the extension, by piping, to the City will be sanctioned as soon as this portion is completed and the actual supply known.

Deolalee Water-supply.

32. *Nassick.*—The Cantonment of Deolalee is being supplied with water by wells; three old ones have been improved, and five new ones are being sunk, at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,855.

Sanitary arrangements.

33. *Cantonments generally.*—All the wells in the Cantonments of this Presidency have had their circuits paved and drained,

as a sanitary measure, for protection against guineaworm, &c., and orders have been given that they should be furnished with wooden coverings.

III.—Accommodation for Troops.

34. *General Remarks.*—The want of sanctioned plans and estimates was noted in last year's report as the cause of delay in carrying out the improved accommodation authorised for British Troops. This difficulty is now overcome, and a very considerable advance has been made in this most important branch of Public Works (and Army) administration. Barracks on the new standard plan are in progress at Colaba, Belgaum, Poona, Kirkee, Ahmednuggur, Ahmedabad, and Kurrachee. With the exception, however, of Poona and Kirkee, the sanctions were received too late to admit of the whole of the allotment for Military Works being expended, although every exertion was made to avoid any short outlay. This is the more particularly to be regretted as a bar as formidable as the one just overcome after several years of discussion now stands in the way of the rapid completion of these buildings. The determination lately arrived at to debit the outlay on these necessarily expensive barracks to current Revenue instead of to Loan, has reduced the Bombay allotment for 1869-70 from 39½ lakhs to 29 lakhs—a reduction so great and so sudden as to necessitate partial stoppage in the year just commenced, and to raise fears as to the grants of future years.

Infantry Barracks.

35. *Bombay.*—The Colaba Barracks are six in number, and are designed with two upper floors for the economy of space. Each barrack will accommodate 72 privates and 4 non-commissioned officers; the dormitories (as in all standard plans) are on the upper floors, the ground-floor being appropriated for Day-rooms, Mess-rooms, and auxiliary accommodation generally. A Lavatory, Cook-house, and Latrine are provided

for each barrack, and are connected with it by covered passages. The estimated cost of each barrack, including these outhouses, is close upon 4 lakhs, the total estimate being Rs. 23,72,959. The general plan having been approved by the Government of India, the foundations and plinths were undertaken in October last, and have been nearly completed. The erection of the superstructure is deferred pending the sanction of the Government of India to the detailed plans and estimates; designs for a new Hospital, married men's quarters, and other auxiliary buildings have been prepared and are being estimated. The expenditure during the year has been Rs. 81,863.

Soldiers' Institute.

36. The Morley Hall Estate at Colaba is being converted into a Soldiers' Institute. The area of the compound is about 6⅔ acres; it is contiguous to the new Barracks, and perfectly open on the harbour side, affording a charming view of the Harbour. Two existing bungalows, one oblong and the other octagonal, on the edge of the foreshore are being adapted for a Theatre, Library, Reading-room, Billiard and Refreshment Rooms, and Quarters for the Librarian, the whole being provided with gas fittings. The compound is to be laid out conveniently in broad paths, with seats here and there round the trees, and in it Racket and Fives' Courts, 2 Skittle-alleys, a Plunge-bath, an American Bowling-alley, and a Latrine are in course of construction. The works were commenced in December, are progressing rapidly, and will be completed before the monsoon at a cost of about Rs. 93,000.

Minor Works.

37. A new Cook-house on the standard plan has been erected at the Colaba Sanitarium Hospital: one of teak framing and brick nogging walls has been provided for the Temporary Barracks. A temporary Regimental Market, consisting of an open cadjan-

roofed and stone-paved shed, 61 feet × 34 feet, divided by teak rails into 48 stalls, with 4-feet passages down the centre and at the sides, has been constructed. A wooden Railway Platform has been added to the Troop-shed at Carnac Bunder; the floor of the shed has been raised, and Vehar Water laid on.

Roofs of Military Buildings.

38. *Aden.*—Pucka roofs are being gradually substituted for the existing jowlee roofs of the Military Buildings at Aden; those of the School-room, Post Office, Artillery Hospital, and one Patcherry have been completed; those of one Infantry Barrack at the Isthmus, and the Orderly-room in Front Bay have been commenced. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,79,248, of which Rs. 50,789 have been expended.

Guard-room.

39. An upper-storied Guard-room for European Infantry has been completed at Front Bay at a cost of Rs. 41,765.

Family Quarters.

40. A small work, but one which adds much to the comfort of the Soldiers' Families, has been carried out at Steamer Point. The old dwarf wall running along the veranda of the Family Quarters, and completely shutting in the building on that side, has been removed. Steps have been made to each quarter, and trellis-work provided in lieu of the wall.

New European Barracks.

41. Plans and estimates for adding upper stories to the Artillery Barracks at Front Bay have been received, and have since been submitted to the Government of India for sanction. The general question of sites for the new Barracks at Steamer Point has been settled, and plans and estimates for these Barracks and for those at the Isthmus are in hand.

Officers' Quarters.

42. Plans and estimates, amounting to Rs. 1,81,180, for constructing two blocks of Officers' Quarters at the Isthmus on the

standard plan of 8 units in each block have also been received and sent on to the Government of India.

Aden Troop Lines

43. Lines for 100 Sowars, with Quarters for the Officer in command, and for three Native Officers; temporary stables for 100 horses, Quarter Guard, and water shed have been completed at a cost of Rs. 45,359.

Infantry Barracks.

44. *Belgaum.*—The new barracks for the Infantry in the Cantonment of Belgaum are eight in number, of which one is for 44 men, and the other seven for 36 men each. The estimate, which amounts to Rs. 7,63,672, having only lately been received, has not yet been sanctioned by the Government of India. The barrack for 44 men is in progress, and has attained a height of 22 feet above ground level.

Artillery Barracks.

45. The sanction for the new Artillery Barracks in the Cantonment of Belgaum was received too late in the year to admit of much being done. The project complete, with the exception of stables and cook-houses, is estimated to cost Rs. 4,35,678. The foundations of the three barracks and two ranges of Family Quarters were being laid when the year closed.

Canteen and Coffee-room.

46. A Canteen, costing Rs. 7,877, and a Coffee-room, costing Rs. 5,301, have been provided for the Garrison Battery in the Fort of Belgaum. The former is 33 feet by 20 feet, and the latter 28 feet by 18 feet. A Corporal's room 22 feet by 18 feet has also been added to the Infantry Canteen in the Cantonment Lines.

Hospital Guard-room and Servants' Quarters.

47. A new Guard-room for the Infantry Hospital in Cantonments has been built on the standard plan, except that the veranda roof is supported on wooden

post instead of masonry arches. The cost has been Rs. 9,257. A range of Quarters consisting of eleven rooms, each 10 feet × 10 feet, with a 5-feet veranda in front, has also been provided for the servants of this Hospital at a cost of Rs. 2,081.

Artillery Family Quarters.

48. *Sholapore.*—These buildings are of a temporary character, being urgently required now, but not likely to be wanted for the purpose for which they were built when the Artillery are moved from Sholapore. They have permanent plinths, paved floors, wattle and daub walls and thatched roofs; they were nearly completed when the year closed, Rs. 26,740 having been expended.

Hospital Matron's Quarters.

49. Quarters of similar construction have been built for the Hospital Matron at a cost of Rs. 3,640.

Infantry Barracks.

50. *Poona.*—The new Barracks for Infantry in the Wanowree Lines at Poona, 6 in number, are estimated to cost Rs. 8,00,844; they are half-Company Barracks, accommodating 36 men and two Serjeants in each building, and are in rapid progress, the expenditure in the year having been Rs. 2,99,931, and the masonry of the lower stories of all the Barracks completed.

Temporary Barracks.

51. The three temporary Barracks reported as having been destroyed by fire in last year's report have been rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 40,189.

Family Quarters.

52. The Family Quarters at Wanowree, which were in every way permanent, with the exception of the floors, have now been paved with cutstone at a cost of Rs. 17,687.

53. Six additional Solitary Cells, on the Standard Plan, have been commenced at Wanowree, Rs. 3,477 having been expended out of an estimate of Rs. 11,687.

Solitary Cells.

54. Quarters have been erected at the entrance of the Hospital at Wanowree for the Hospital Serjeant at a cost of Rs. 7,517.

Hospital Serjeant's Quarters.

55. This building has been erected at a cost of Rupees 12,634 to accommodate a European Guard of 14 men at the Arsenal gate. It is 50′ × 24′ × 21′, and has all the fittings and out-buildings recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner.

Arsenal Guard-room.

56. *Kirkee.*—The whole of the seven Barracks and the outhouses of five Barracks are under construction. Barracks Nos. 1 and 2, with outhouses, will be handed over to the Military authorities in May, and No. 3 will be ready for occupation in June. The upper superstructure of No. 4 is raised to within 6 feet of the roof, and that of No. 5 has just been commenced. Barracks Nos. 6 and 7 have only lately been commenced, sites not having been available earlier. The Staff Serjeants' Quarters, commenced in August, have been completed; they consist of four blocks, and provide accommodation for 15 Serjeants. The Canteen will be completed in a few days. These works were included in one estimate, amounting to Rs. 11,37,791, of which Rs. 7,36,605 have been expended.

Artillery Barracks.

57. A Quarter-guard with cells has been completed at a cost of Rs. 52,190.

Artillery Quarter-guard.

58. The sites for the Harness-rooms not having been fixed, the commencement of this work has been delayed, and it has

Harness-rooms.

now been deferred pending the receipt of a revised standard plan from the Government of India.

Sappers' Lines.

59. Seven additional blocks of Quarters have been constructed for the Sappers and Miners at a cost of Rs. 13,983. Each block comprises 24 Quarters, consisting of one room 9′ × 9′, and a veranda room 9′ × 4′.

Temporary Hospital for Natives.

60. This work was commenced in September, and would have been finished by the close of the year if the Military authorities had not required an extension of the accommodation originally proposed. There are five wards, aggregating 233 feet by 22 feet, surrounded by an open veranda 10 feet wide; Quarters for two Hospital Assistants, each Quarter consisting of one room 14′ × 14′, one veranda room 14′ × 7½′, and a bathroom 7½′ × 7½′. There is a Guard-room for 4 men 20′ × 16′, a Cookroom of two compartments 18′ × 14′, and four bathrooms 10′ × 10′, with other requisite buildings. This Hospital is intended for 46 patients, and is estimated to cost Rs. 27,156.

Iron Stables.

61. Weather-boards have been fixed at a cost of Rs. 2,177 to the west side of the stables already completed, to shelter the horses from sun and rain. The materials for the additional stables not having arrived, the completion of this accommodation at Kirkee is still delayed, although the width of each stall, after some discussion, has been fixed at 7 feet, and the length 14 feet, being the dimensions authorised and found to be sufficient by the Government of India.

Guard-room at Gunnesh Khind.

62. The Guard-room and subsidiary buildings for the use of the Native Infantry Guard at Gunnesh Khind was commenced in November and will be completed in July; it is designed in

the same style as the Government House, and gives accommodation in one room for 16 men. Round this room is an arcaded veranda 7½ feet wide, attached to one end of which is a Clock Tower, rising to a height of about 40 feet, and finished with a battlemented parapet. The opposite corner is enclosed to form a cook-room, a water-room being provided in the basement of the Tower. The estimated cost is Rs. 30,121, of which Rs. 8,608 have been expended.

Poorundhur Sanitarium.

63. *Poona Districts.*—The floors of the barracks at Poorundhur have been paved; additions and alterations have been made to the Patcherries; quarters have been built for a Serjeant Major; and other improvements have been effected.

Artillery Barracks.

64. *Ahmednuggur.*—The three Artillery Barracks at Ahmednuggur have the main walls raised to a height of 15 feet, and the superstructure of the subsidiary buildings is in progress. The Quarter-guard and Cells are nearly completed. Staff Serjeants' Quarters raised to an average height of 7 feet, and the Canteen to 9 feet; the two blocks of Family Quarters, with outhouses, are completed. The Plunge-bath, Fives' Court, and Skittle-alley not yet commenced. The total estimate is Rs. 6,59,637, of which Rs. 2,67,313 have been expended.

Gymnasium.

65. Alterations and additions have been made to the Station Theatre to convert it into a Gymnasium at a cost of Rs. 3,807.

Deolalee Resthouses.

66. *Nassick.*—The accommodation already provided, and described in para. 41 of last year's report, not being sufficient, is now being doubled, at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,09,918. Three of the Barracks have been completed; five more will be ready for occupation by the end of June, and the remaining four in July. This set of buildings is of uncoursed rubble and lime

masonry, teak doors and windows, and double-tiled roofs. The iron roofs on the set of barracks built last year cannot resist the storms which occasionally occur at Deolalee, and it has been found necessary to tie them down with battens 2″ × 1″ screwed to the purlins. Estimates have been received for paving the whole of these buildings, but this essential sanitary improvement has been deferred for want of funds.

Officers' huts at Deolalee.

67. The materials of the huts used in the Abyssinian Campaign were transferred to Deolalee to serve as temporary accommodation for Officers; one hut having been erected as an experiment and considered satisfactory, the remaining nine are also being put up.

Dhoolia Native Infantry Hospital.

68. *Candeish.*—The Dhoolia Native Infantry Hospital comprises a central building containing two wards 14′ × 12′, dispensary, store-room, and quarters for a Native Doctor and two Hospital Assistants, and two wings, in each of which are two wards 61′ × 22′; the height is 16′ to tie beam. The construction is of stone and lime masonry on a 3-feet plinth; teak woodwork, cut-stone floor, and double-tiled roof. A veranda runs entirely round the building. The sculleries are in the rear veranda of the wings, on either flank of which, retired 10 feet and reached by covered passages, are Lavatories and Latrines. It is intended to accommodate ordinarily 50 patients, and is estimated to cost Rs. 80,908, of which Rs. 29,700 have been expended in carrying out the work to plinth level and in purchase of timber.

Native Infantry Barracks.

69. *Broach.*—There are some Native Infantry Barracks at Broach which were cut out off from the breeze by the old Fort wall; a great improvement has been effected at the moderate cost of Rs. 2,533, by cutting this wall down to the level of the Parade-ground.

Teethul Sanitarium.

70. A complete project for a Sanitarium on the sea coast at Teethul, near Bulsar, was submitted to the Government of India on the 30th October. It provides two large upper-storied Barracks for 84 men and 2 Serjeants in each; 24 married men's Quarters; Quarters for 5 Staff Serjeants; an upper-storied Hospital for 28 patients; Quarters for 4 Officers, including Medical Officer; Guard-room: Canteen; Commissariat and Store-rooms; Plunge-bath; Fives' Court and Bowling-alley; also a road with a large bridge from the Railway Station to the Sanitarium. The estimate amounts to Rs. 13,67,575. The reply of the Government of India calling for a revised estimate on a greatly reduced scale has just been received (7th June).

Infantry Barracks.

71. *Ahmedabad.*—Plans and estimates for six half-Company Barracks have been sanctioned by the Government of India, and the work was just being commenced as the year closed. The estimate is Rs. 6,79,392. The barracks are entirely new, as at present there are no European Infantry at Ahmedabad, and plans and estimates for all subsidiary and auxiliary accommodation are still required.

Artillery Barracks.

72. The Artillery at Ahmedabad are at present located in temporary barracks; plans and estimates for 5 new Barracks on the Standard Plan were submitted to the Government of India, but sanction has been withheld on the ground of want of funds. The foundations of one barrack had, however, been dug out. The estimate is Rs. 7,02,928. It is intended to proceed with the Infantry Barracks first, so as to provide accommodation for the Artillery whilst their own Barracks are under construction on the site of their present temporary quarters.

Hospitals.

73. The new Hospitals for the Infantry and Artillery will be massed together on the space intervening between the Lines of the respective Corps; meantime the existing Artillery Hospital, which affords very imperfect accommodation, has been improved.

Staff Serjeants' Quarters.

74. Quarters for eight Staff Serjeants, Class B, of Royal Artillery, have been commenced. Estimate, Rs. 35,703; expenditure, Rs. 5,019.

Harness-rooms and Workshops.

75. Harness-rooms and Workshops, to cost Rs. 42,057, were also commenced, but their further progress has been suspended, as the Government of India are about to issue a revised Standard Plan.

Guard-rooms. Ball Courts

76. *Deesa.*—An Arsenal Guard-room and a Sudder Bazaar Guard-room and Lock-up are in progress at Deesa; the Quarter-guard of the Royal Artillery has been paved; the Ball Courts have also been paved, as, owing to the unevenness of the floors, they could not be used.

Mount Aboo Sanitarium.

77. It has been found necessary to take down the Hospital which was in progress last year, a portion having fallen from bad workmanship and materials in former years. A design for a new building is in hand. The total expenditure has been Rs. 1,64,577. The floors of the barracks, which have always been complained of as uneven and dirty, are being paved. A Barrack store-room has been completed, and a Bowling-alley nearly completed. The Government of India have decided against the removal of all the European Troops from Deesa to Mount Aboo.

78. *Kurrachee.*—Sanction having been accorded to the addition of upper stories to the ten Barracks for Infantry in the Napier Lines at Kurrachee, work has been commenced on two, which will be ready for occupation by the 1st June. The expenditure in the past year has been Rs. 1,52,366, the estimate being Rs. 12,46,097. The facilities for building at Kurrachee are greater than in most other stations, and the progress of this large work will only be delayed by financial difficulties, which have already appeared, as it is reported that the allotment for the current year, Rs. 1½ lakhs, will be expended by July.

Infantry Barracks.

79. Additional accommodation is required for the Artillery in the Somerset Lines, which will probably be provided by adding a third floor to the centre one of the three existing upper-storied barracks.

Artillery Barracks.

80. New Family Quarters for 18 Families in two blocks of 9 each have been raised up to the plinths. The estimated cost is Rs. 83,920, of which Rs. 4,748 have been expended. The Superintending Engineer remarks that "it seems a subject for regret that upper floors are not allowed to married soldiers, the more so as their quarters are generally in rear of the lofty barracks."

Artillery Family Quarters.

81. Two new Cells on the standard plan have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,709 in the Artillery Lines.

Artillery Cells.

82. A new Guard-room for the Garrison Cells, 22 feet square, and 20 feet in height, with an arched veranda all round and paved floors, has been constructed for Rs. 8,694, and the floors of the General Hospital have been paved at a cost of Rs. 3,539.

83. *Hydrabad.*—A Barrack for a Company of European Infantry in the Fort of Hydrabad is being designed and estimated, the difficulty of selecting a suitable site having been the cause of delay.

Infantry Barracks.

84. A Quarter-guard for 14 men has been erected in the Fort at a cost of Rs. 7,884; the walls are burnt brick and lime; the floor of cutstone pavement, and the roof tiled.

Quarter-guard.

85. A block of three Staff Serjeants' Quarters for the Artillery at Hydrabad has been commenced and will shortly be completed. Estimate, Rs. 11,229.

Artillery Staff Serjeants' Quarters.

86. *Jacobabad.*—The old pendalls for the 3rd Regiment of Sind Horse having fallen to decay, new Lines have been sanctioned. The pendalls are constructed in pairs, each 450 feet in length, subdivided by cross walls into 8 compartments; the width is 37 feet, subdivided to form two wards of 8 feet, with a 6-feet veranda along the front of each. The foundations, plinth, and 2 feet of superstructure are pucka brick and mud, the remainder of the walling sun-dried brick and mud. The roofing is of semicircular archwork of pucka brick and lime masonry. One barrack is half roofed, a second is ready for roofing, and the plinth of a third is nearly completed. Estimate, Rs. 48,630; expenditure Rs. 15,271.

Sind Horse Lines.

87. The European Officers' Quarters at the several outposts have been improved by the addition of verandas and bathrooms, at a cost of Rs. 3,286.

Frontier Outposts.

88. *Cantonments generally.*—Many minor improvements have been effected in all our Cantonments to existing tem-

porary barracks, and a considerable sum has been expended in building new, or improving existing, Lavatories, Cookhouses, and Latrines. On the return of the Troops employed in Abyssinia, just as the monsoon was commencing, it became necessary to provide temporary shelter for those Regiments which could not, at that time of the year, be sent on to their proper stations. New Lines of temporary construction were therefore built, or old Lines repaired at Poona, Kolapore, Sholapore, Sattara, Malligaum, and Baroda, the cost being debited to the Abyssinian Expedition.

IV.—ORDNANCE.

89. *Bombay.*—Cast-iron columns, resting on stone bases, have been set up to support the queen post trusses, 50 feet span, of the roof of the Smithy in the Gun-Carriage Factory. A new melting shed has been erected in the Grand Arsenal, and a portion of the terrace on the north side of the Curriers' Shop has been covered in with iron roofing.

90. *Aden.*—Alterations and additions are being made to the old Powder Magazine at the Isthmus, and a Guard-room has been constructed near the new expense Powder Magazine.

91. *Belgaum.*—The gunshed and workshops in the Arsenal in the Fort of Belgaum have been paved.

92. *Poona.*—A Powder Magazine has been constructed in accordance with the Government of India's standard plan in the right flank European Infantry Lines at Wanowree.

Gunpowder Works.

93. *Kirkee.*—The Powder Works buildings have been progressing steadily during the past year. The total number of buildings sanctioned is now 65 instead of 63. Of this 52 have been completed and 8 are in progress, against 33 completed and 11 in progress when the previous year closed. The commencement of the other 5 buildings is delayed, partly on account of the

exact sites not being fixed, and partly because the machinery has not arrived from England. In addition to these buildings, the following works are in progress, viz. Footpaths, Butt, Platform and shed for electro-ballistic apparatus, Tramway, and planting trees. The dam across the River Moolla has been completed: the masonry of the inlet tower is in progress and will be finished this season. The tower is cylindrical in form, with a domed top: the thickness of the walls at the base 6 feet, diminishing to 4 feet at the springing of the dome. Sixteen cast-iron pipes 9″ diameter, with perforated gratings at either end, are built into the masonry at different levels to admit the water. In the middle of the tower is a perforated cast iron cylinder 2′ in diameter, in direct communication with the inlet pipe leading to the pump well. The length of this piping is 540 feet; the greater portion of the trench has been cut in hard rock, the depth varying from 8′ to 30′ and averaging 20 feet. This has been difficult work, water being met with in the lower levels; the blasting has been carried on with waterproof tin-cases to hold the charges, and by priming with waterproof fuzees. The engine-pump, boiler-house, and chimney-shaft have not been commenced for want of plans. The piping was received from England in January, and the greater portion will be laid before the monsoon. The storage reservoir, which is 110 feet long × 60 feet × 10 feet deep, and calculated to hold 400,000 gallons, is in progress; the excavation has been completed, and the reservoir will be ready in July. The total of the estimate is now Rs. 16,84,358, of which Rs. 2,39,569 were expended in the past year, and Rs. 13,14,938 have been expended altogether.

Ordnance Buildings in the Fort.

94. Plans and estimates for the Arsenal Buildings, Gun-Carriage Factory, and Magazine are in hand; they are to be constructed in the proposed Fort, the nature of which has not been definitely settled. The requisite buildings

for Small Arms Ammunition Factory were about to be commenced when the year closed.

Staff Serjeants' Quarters.

95. *Kurrachee.*—Quarters for two Staff Serjeants attached to the Ordnance Department at Kurrachee were sanctioned, but their construction was deferred pending decision regarding the removal of the Arsenal from the Fort at Hydrabad to Kurrachee.

V.—COMMISSARIAT.

Bakery.

96. *Bombay.*—Additions and alterations are being made to the Government Bakery at Bombay, consisting of an additional story over a portion of the Bakery in the Fort, with alterations needed for the reception of Bread and Biscuit Machinery from England. With the exception of the chimney, they have been nearly completed. Estimate, Rs. 10,873; expenditure, Rs. 5,586.

New Steam Bakery.

97. *Aden.*—A new Steam Bakery has been commenced at Aden to cost Rs. 45,875. The masonry work has been carried up ready for the girders of the first floor at a cost of Rs. 20,603.

15-ton Crane.

98. Late in the year the new 15-ton Crane at Aden arrived from England and was erected on the Pier of Obstruction. On the first day it was used the spindle broke right off with a weight of about 6 tons, owing to a very large flaw in the iron at the point of fracture. The Secretary of State has been asked to send out another Crane, and to have it tested in England up to 20 tons.

Commissariat Godowns.

99. The ante-room and offices of the Commissariat Godowns have been completed as originally proposed, the estimate for

building Warrant Officers' Quarters above them being considered too high. The total expenditure has been Rs. 31,178.

Elephant Shed.

100. *Sattara.*—A shed for 4 Elephants has been built on the standard plan at a cost of Rs. 3,181.

Government Bakery.

101. *Poona.*—The Bakery at Poona has been enlarged, a new building having been added to it; a storeroom, workshop, and office provided; the size of the mill-house doubled. The work has been completed, with the exception of the engine-house and oven fittings, which are delayed pending arrival of the iron-work ordered out from England. Estimate, Rs. 52,220; expenditure, Rs. 42,034.

Slaughter-yards.

102. The slaughter-yards and subsidiary buildings at Poona have been completed, and the ground on which they stand has been added to the Cantonment, to place the employés under the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Magistrate.

Elephant Shed.

103. *Ahmednuggur.*—A shed for 2 Elephants has been constructed at Ahmednuggur at a cost of Rs. 1,588. Each stall is 18′ × 16′ × 14′, with a wide opening in front and rear, the tethering ropes being secured to posts outside the building. The walls are stone and lime, and the roof double-tiled.

Malt Liquor Shed.

104. *Kurrachee.*—A shed for Bengal Malt Liquor has been erected at Kurrachee at a cost of Rs. 14,085. It has been erected in two portions, one 243′ × 40′, and the other 133′ × 40′; the height is 7′ 2″ to the tie-beam, and 8′ 10″ up to roof, which is tiled, resting on stone and lime pillars. The ground area covered is 15,040 square feet.

VI.—Staff.

105. *Poona.*—In the front and north and south sides of the Finance Offices were four unfinished towers when the building was purchased by Government. These are being heightened, and will be completed with open cutstone belvederes, covered with iron roofs, and furnished with iron spiral staircases. The masonry of the work is nearly finished. Estimate, Rs. 16,290; expenditure, Rs. 10,282.

Finance Offices.

106. *Nassick.*—A barrack storeroom has been constructed at Deolalee; it consists of two open sheds, each 50′ × 15′, a storeroom 20′ × 15′, and an office for the Barrack Master 10′ × 15′, and an open courtyard. The cost has been Rupees 9,134.

Deolalee Barrack Store.

107. *Bombay.*—The purchase of the private property on Hog Island, situated in the upper part of the Harbour, behind Elephanta, has been effected at a cost of Rs. 1,05,000, and when the portion leased to Messrs. Nicol & Co. is resumed, the whole Island will be in the possession of Government. The Hydraulic Lift Dock, which is being constructed here for the purpose of docking the new Transport vessels, is a patent of Mr. Edwin Clarke's, and the contract for its erection has been given by the Secretary of State to Messrs. Emerson and Murgatroyd, of Stockport. The expenditure in India which will be incurred for freight, building materials, residences for workmen, piers, &c. will be about 2½ lakhs, and the total cost of the work will be about £190,000. The pontoon being too large to be built on any ordinary slip, will be erected in an enclosure embanked from the sea, from one side of which a timber pier is run out into deep water to facilitate the landing of the stores and materials required for the construction of the Lift, and to afford communication, when prolonged,

Hydraulic Lift Dock.

with the Lift itself whilst under construction. At the end of the pier two corrugated iron sheds on timber posts and trusses have been erected; a temporary house has been built for Mr. Clarke's engineer, who comes from England to superintend the work, and a range of quarters for the 12 European mechanics he is to bring with him has been partly finished. To increase the water supply, a well has been dug, and other measures to this end are being considered. The expenditure in the past year has been Rs. 37,920.

Duncan Dock.

108. The entrance to the Duncan Dock has been deepened at a cost of Rs. 22,357, and all the three Troop ships having been docked, the result is satisfactory. The steps at the Dock gate have also been cut at a cost of Rs. 1,035 to admit these large vessels.

Boat Sheds.

109. Three light corrugated iron sheds, 150′ × 40′, on wooden posts and trusses, have been erected on the Wellington Reclamation, adjoining the Dockyard, for the protection of the boats of the Overland Troop ships. The expenditure was Rupees 12,438.

Sheds over Slips.

110. Sheds have been erected over slips Nos. 1, 2, and 3; they are 228 feet long, 70 feet wide, and 50 feet high, and have cost Rs. 54,242.

Dockyard Wall.

111. The Wellington Basin having been reclaimed, it became necessary to protect the Dockyard premises by a separating-wall, which has been built for Rs. 5,931.

II.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

I.—Revenue.

Collectors' Cutcherries.

112. The ground-floor of a Cutcherry for the Collector of Kulladghee has been completed, and the materials for the upper story are ready at the site. Estimate, Rs. 56,404; expended, Rs. 28,802. A detached record-room has also been completed, with the exception of laying on tiles; the expenditure has been Rs. 15,688. Improvements have been made to the Collectors' Cutcherries at Ahmednuggur, Tanna, and Ahmedabad.

Mamlutdars' Cutcherries.

113. The Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Panwell has been completed for Rs. 33,829, and that at Mangaon for Rs. 55,611. The one at Bassein is almost ready; that at Annund has been finished, and, with the Police Lines, will be handed over to the Civil authorities before the rains. Minor improvements have been made to the Mamlutdars' Cutcherries at Mareh, Tanna, Warra, Penn, Tulloda, and Ahmedabad. A Kardarate has been completed for Rs. 10,020 at Warra, in Upper Sind, and a Mooktyarkar's Office with Police Lines, to cost Rs. 24,226, is in progress at Mooghrabhin, in the Kurrachee Collectorate.

Customs' Offices.

114. A Customhouse has been constructed at Jyghur, in the Southern Konkun, for Rs. 2,041, and Customs Chowkies have been completed at Diggi, in the Canara Collectorate on the Goa frontier, at Jambooghur, Suza, Chicklee, and Naka Mandlay in the Northern Konkan, where also nine Salt Chowkies have been built.

Customhouse.

115. *Kurrachee.*—The accommodation being insufficient, a wing is being added at the south end, similar to the one on the north side, and another archway has thus been opened for traffic below the offices which are upon the upper floor in the centre

of the building. A shed abutting obliquely on the high road near the entrance of the Keamaree Mole impedes traffic, and its removal is recommended. This wing is estimated at Rs. 9,382, and is almost ready for occupation.

II.—Post Office.

116. *Bombay.*—The site originally fixed for the new Post Office at Bombay was the Wellington Reclamation adjoining the Apollo Bunder, but this has been given up owing to the great cost that would be incurred on foundations which were designed to be of masonry arches 18 feet in depth. The new site is on the Esplanade, on the north of the continuation of Church Gate Street, on the south of which road the Public Works Offices are being built. These two buildings will face each other on either side of the road, and occupy the whole space between the Esplanade main road and the Wellington road. The building has three floors, is 212 feet in length, 71 feet in breadth, with wings to the rear (north) 41 feet broad, projecting 28 feet. It is 69½ feet in height at the eaves. There is a tower at either end of the building, forming part of the front façade, 92 feet in height to the eaves, and 117 feet in all, including the high-pitched roof. The style is mediæval; the design is by Mr. Trubshawe. The second story, rendered necessary by the change of site, and to take the place of the long wings originally proposed, is being designed by Mr. Paris. Sufficient space is retained towards the north, between this building and the Telegraph Office, to permit of the wings being extended hereafter if more accommodation is needed. The anticipated cost of the building is six lakhs. The sanction of the Government of India was received on the day after the old Post Office was burned down, and the work was just commencing when the year closed. The building is to be faced with coursed Coorla hammer-dressed rubble, in courses not exceeding 5″ in depth, with bands of blue basalt; the dressings, quoins, &c. are to be in Ransome's Patent stone.

117. *Aden.*—A new Post Office is in progress at Steamer Point, Aden, and alterations are being made to the existing Post Office to convert it into a residence for the Postmaster. The estimated cost is Rs. 19,997, of which Rs. 6,000 have been expended.

118. *Sind.*—The Post Office at Kurrachee has been completed at the estimated cost at Rs. 44,151. The Kotree Office has also been completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,704.

III.—TELEGRAPH.

119. *Bombay.*—Some delay has been incurred in submitting a project for a new Telegraph Office in Bombay. It was proposed that the Telegraph Office should be in the same building as the Post Office; but it has now been decided that it shall be in a separate building, on the site adjoining that of the Post Office towards the north. The necessary information in regard to the amount of accommodation required was obtained from the Director General when he visited Bombay, and a design is now being prepared.

120. *Karwar.*—The Telegraph Office at Karwar has been fully completed for Rs. 17,728.

121. *Deesa.*—Additional quarters have been built for the Signallers attached to the Deesa Office. Cost, Rs. 6,499.

122. *Taroosha.*—A new Office was commenced at Taroosha, in Sind, but owing to the difficulty of procuring materials, the building was only completed up to plinth level when the year closed. The estimated cost is Rs. 7,500.

123. *Mekran Coast.*—The offices at Jask and Charbar, on the Mekran Coast, have been carried on vigorously under considerable difficulties, a large portion of the materials having to be conveyed thither from Kurrachee. The buildings at Jask consist of Quarters for the Superintendent and his Assistant in one block; the Office and Library in a second; and

accommodation for twelve clerks in a third; with two store houses, a boat house, and three blocks of servants' quarters. At Charbar the buildings comprise an office and quarters for four clerks, with a room at one end for the Assistant Superintendent, a store house and a range of servants' quarters. The order for constructing those works was given suddenly late in the year 1868. It is expected that the Charbar offices will be completed in July, and those at Jask in October. The estimated cost is Rs. 2,18,573, and the expenditure in the past year has been Rs. 86,891. The Telegraph Office at Mussendon has been removed to Angaum, and will be re-erected there by June. The probable cost is estimated at Rs. 10,458, of which Rs. 4,835 have been spent.

IV.—General.

Mint.

124. *Bombay.*—A number of alterations and additions are being made to the Mint at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,52,227. One large block, 240½ feet long and 31½ feet wide, has been completed; it contains a Carpenter's shop or storeroom, an Assay distilling-room, an Assay storeroom, a Smith's shop, a Dross room, a Ball Furnace room, a Refining Furnace room, a Washing room, and a Melters' storeroom. The total expenditure has been Rs. 25,241.

European General Hospital.

125. The detailed plans and estimates for the new European General Hospital, which will cost from 20 to 25 lakhs of rupees, have not yet been received; the general design has been approved.

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

126. An upper story has been erected over the centre compartment of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and an Operating Theatre has been added to the ground-floor at the rear of the building. The extra accommodation provides for sixty

patients, and consists of one large centre ward, 72 feet by 29½ feet; four wards, 36 feet by 21 feet; and two wards, 22 feet by 10 feet. The Operating Theatre is 29 by 29 feet. An Hydraulic Lift is on its way from England to connect the theatre with the upper wards. The rooms and corridors are paved with Minton tiles, and the bathrooms are paved with white Minton tiles up to a height of 4 feet on the walls. Hot and cold water pipes are laid on, the hot water being supplied by a gas-heating apparatus erected in a recessed passage on the ground-floor. Gas has also been laid on to all the wards. The style of architecture is pure early English-Gothic of the second period. The work contains 453,171 cubic feet, and the cost has been Rs. 1,59,730 (of which Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has contributed Rs. 50,000), giving a rate of five annas and seven pies per cubic foot, and is the cheapest architectural building as yet erected in Bombay. It has been designed, and in great part carried out, by Lieutenant Colonel Fuller, R.E. The iron work, such as railing round the circular opening or well in the centre of the main ward, the ornamental grilles to the arches looking over the terraced roofs; the roof finials and ridging, have been prepared in the School of Art by Mr. Higgins. The lighting and ventilating consists of large glass skylights in the centre of the roofs of the main ward and theatre, and large clerestory openings in the gables over the east and west walls fitted with glass venetian blades.

Native General Hospital.

127. The plan and estimate alluded to in para. 69 of last year's report were returned by the Government of India for revision, as they did not consider that a sufficient number of patients were provided for. An amended design, providing for 107 instead of 72 beds, drawn up by Mr. Molecey, and estimated to cost Rs. 2,83,815, was then submitted. This has been returned with an intimation that the accommodation must be still further increased to 124 beds, and at the same

time the funds available, Rs. 2½ lakhs, must not be exceeded. A design complying with these conditions is now awaited, and the work can be commenced as soon as it is approved by this Government, without further reference to the Government of India. Mr. Gokuldass Tejpall's gift of 1½ lakhs is available for the expenditure in the current year.

New Secretariat.

128. The new Secretariat on the Esplanade, facing Rotten Row and Back Bay to the west, has a frontage of 443½ feet, with two wings towards the rear (east), 81 feet in length, the ends of which are in form three sides of an octagon. The basement, which will contain the Printing Presses, is 16 feet in height on a plinth of 2½ feet; the 1st floor, to contain the Council Hall, Committee rooms, Private apartments, and the Revenue Department Offices, is 20 feet in height; the 2nd, to accommodate the Judicial and Military Departments, is 15 feet, and the 3rd, for the Public Works and Railway Offices, is 14 feet; the total height from floor level to tie-beams being 65 feet. In the entrance hall the principal staircase communicating with each floor is lighted by shafted windows contained in a single lofty arch, reaching through the several stories, and crowned by a large gable forming a principal feature in the west façade. The main centre of the building is provided with arcaded verandas on the west or front; the remaining portion of the frontage up to the wings being retired and protected by sun-shades, supported on brackets and corbels; on the east side closed corridors of communication run throughout the building. The north faces of the wings are arcaded, the south corridors being enclosed. The style is Venetian-Gothic; the design is by Colonel Wilkins, R.E. The building contains 2,766,384 cubic feet, and, as estimated in 1865, to cost Rs. 12,63,633, would give a rate of 7 annas and 4 pies per cubic foot; but at the rate the work is now being done for, the rate will only be a

little over 6 annas per cubic foot. The basement is completed, and the first floor is in progress. The walls are rubble and chunam masonry, exteriorly faced with Coorla stone khandkies in courses; the corridor arches on the ground-floor are of alternate blue basalt and Porebunder stone; those of the first floor, of alternate red basalt and Porebunder stone. The pillars are moulded Coorla cutstone; the small corridor shafts, the capitals and cornices of "Pauper" or Hemnuggur stone, a very superior silicious sand stone of a milky white tint. The outer cornice of the 2nd floor will be of Ransome's patent stone. A few models of the carved work to the main entrance doors were obtained from the School of Art. The expenditure up to date has been Rs. 3,25,882.

Public Works Offices.

129. A new building to accommodate the offices of the Public Works Department was commenced in March, the limit of cost having been raised by the Government of India from 3½ lakhs to 4 lakhs. The site selected is the southern side of the continuation of Church Gate Street, opposite the Post Office, facing north, extending from the Esplanade main road to the Wellington road, and at right angles to the frontage formed by the Secretariat, University Buildings, and High Court. The building is 288½ feet in length, 50½ feet in breadth, and consists of a basement, two stories over all, and a third story over the centre portion, forming a handsome and commanding architectural feature. The height to the eaves generally is 54 feet, and in the centre 82 feet, the highest point of the roof being 116 feet. The building contains 916,700 cubic feet. The architecture is a very handsome specimen of Venetian-Gothic, designed by Colonel Wilkins, R.E. The building is to be faced with hammer-dressed coursed blue basalt rubble in courses not deeper than 5 inches, with bands in Coorla rubble; the dressings of Porebunder stone; with red and blue basalt, alternating with Porebunder stone, in the arches.

130. The Victoria and Albert Museum was commenced as a private work, but owing to the difficulties of 1865, funds could not be obtained to carry it on. It has now passed into the hands of this Department to be completed from Imperial Funds. It has been found necessary, in the first place, to pull down in great part the front and rear walls, which were considerably out of plumb; and owing to the ironwork of the lower floor having been lost at sea, still further delay is unavoidably incurred in completing the work. The building is faced on two sides with Porebunder stone; on the other sides the dressings only are in Porebunder stone. The interior is to be fitted with ornamental ironwork; a gallery runs all round the interior, at first floor level over the aisles, supported on iron columns. The Hall consists of a nave, 105′ × 32½′, with two aisles, 105′ × 16′. The gallery is 18 feet wide, the entrance vestibule is 32½′ × 30′, and the staircase vestibule at the other end of the building is of similar dimensions. Six small rooms are provided in the angles. The design was partly by Mr. Tracey and partly by Messrs. Scott, McClelland & Co., the ironwork being designed in England; the style is Palladian; and the site is at the entrance of the Victoria Gardens. The estimate to complete the building is Rs. 3,20,972, of which Rs. 1,64,687 have been expended chiefly in payment for materials and outstanding claims.

Victoria and Albert Museum.

131. The Mechanics' Institute on the Esplanade behind the Secretariat was designed by Messrs. Scott, McClelland & Co. The ground-floor, which is 64′ × 30′, is intended for a Museum, and the Reading-room and Library are above, reached by a stone staircase, on the half landing of which is the Librarian's Office. There is an arcade in front, the centre portion of which being raised one floor higher than the rest of the building, forms a Tower. It was proposed to construct a spacious Lecture Hall at the back, but this portion

David Sassoon's Mechanics' Institute.

of the scheme has been deferred for want of funds. The exterior walls are faced with Coorla irregular rubble neatly pointed. The Upper Hall or Reading-room has an open roof; the rest of the ceilings are plaster. The whole of the interior will be highly decorated. The completion of the building is only delayed by the non-arrival of Minton tiles for the floor and roof. The total expenditure has been Rs. 1,00,533, out of an estimate of Rs. 1,45,279, of which Rs. 60,000 are given by the late Mr. Sassoon and Rs. 20,000 by the Sassoon Memorial Fund.

Government House.

132. An additional Dining Hall, 70′ × 28′, a Billiard-room entrance vestibule, porch, and veranda, 20 feet wide, have been constructed at Malabar Point, and gas piping, 3,189′ in length, has been laid down at Parell for the illumination of the garden.

Ransome's Patent Stone.

133. A small shed in the Moody Bay Workshops yard has been erected, and the necessary moulding Benches and Plant have been made, and the mills received from England erected. The manufacture of this stone is under the superintendence of one of Messrs. Ransome's Assistants. The sand is procured from Sind and Cutch, and the stone will be tried as an experiment in the Secretariat and Post Office buildings.

Council Hall.

134. *Poona.*—A Council Hall, 80′ × 40′, surrounded by a gallery is being added to the existing building, and various other alterations and improvements are being made. The masonry is of an ornamental kind, coloured bricks being used as an experiment. The estimated cost is Rs. 99,797, and the expenditure in the past year has been Rs. 49,981.

Government House.

135. *Kirkee.*—The principal work during the past year on the Government House at Gunnesh Khind has been building the Tower, plastering, laying floors, setting enrichments, erecting

skylight in cortill, &c. The house, with the exception of the State Drawing Room, will be ready for occupation by July. The plastering is of intricate character, and is superintended by plasterers from England. Mr. Kipling, of the School of Art, furnishes models for the caps and enrichments; Mr. Griffiths, of the same School, prepares the designs for decorating the Music Room next to the State Drawing Room, and Mr. Higgins, also of the School, has undertaken the metal work. The terraces round the house are finished, and a large number of trees have been planted. The roads have been completed; the expenditure up to date has been Rs. 8,95,575.

Botanical Superintendent's Quarters.

136. An Office has been completed for the Botanical Superintendent, at a total cost of Rs. 3,175, and quarters, consisting of one room 16′ × 16′, two rooms, 16′ × 8′, two bath-rooms 8′ square, front and rear veranda, and out-offices, have been built for his Assistant at a cost of Rs. 11,826.

Civil Hospital.

137. *Broach.*—The Civil Hospital is a Gothic building, with high-pitched roof of corrugated iron, with planking underneath on hammer-beam trusses. In plan the two wings, in which are the wards, project 8 feet to the front of the centre portion, in which is the dispensary, storeroom, a small ward, and quarters for the Hospital Assistants. In the north wing are two wards, 39′ × 22′, and 26′ × 22′, and in the south wing one ward 60′ × 22′; there is a veranda all round 9′ broad in the centre and 11′ in the wings. Lavatories are provided in rear at each end. The plinth is 3′ high, and the height of the main rooms is 16 feet; the masonry is burnt brick and lime. The Hospital is intended for 26 patients, and is estimated to cost Rs. 67,000, of which Rs. 12,085 have been expended.

138. *Ahmedabad.*—The old Mahomedan City of Ahmedabad is full of fine buildings. To protect the more important of them from further ruin, grants have been given from the 1 per Cent. Income Tax Balances. At the Shah Alum's

Roza, the two minarets, which had been much shaken by an earthquake, have been restored; the stone work in the two Rozas has been scraped, cleaned, and pointed; the broad stone eaves have been repaired, &c. At Surkej the Harem and inlet sluice of the Tank have been thoroughly repaired; two bays of the Harem have been rebuilt; cornices, parapets, and window panels have been repaired, and, where necessary, replaced, &c. The total expenditure has been Rs. 9,903.

V.—Ecclesiastical.

Aden Church.

139. *Aden.*—The Church at Aden has been completed; the fittings are being placed in position; the steps leading up to the Church are in hand; the road requires finishing up. The total expenditure to date has been Rs. 48,129 of out an estimate of Rs. 52,405.

Belgaum Church.

140. *Belgaum.*—The Belgaum Church consists of a nave 104′ × 40′, a chancel, 25′ × 24′, two aisles, each 104′ × 5′, a Northex, porch, and two vestries. The architecture is Italian-Gothic, of a plain and substantial kind; roof of corrugated iron. The highest point of the belfry on the eastern wall of the nave is 80 feet. The number of sittings provided is 550. The work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 1,14,549.

Kirkee Church.

141. *Kirkee.*—The new Church at Kirkee has been completed, with the exception of lighting and furnishing, which is in hand; approach-roads, compound-wall, and entrance-gate are also under construction. The total expenditure up to date has been Rs. 1,20,259.

Burial-ground.

142. *Malligaum.*—A handsome gateway has been put up to the Burial-ground at Malligaum for Rs. 600, of which Rs. 400 were contributed.

143. *Surat and Broach.*—The old Dutch and English Tombs at Surat and Broach have been so far repaired as to prevent further ruin.

Tombs.

144. *Ahmedabad.*—The Roman Catholic Chapel at Ahmedabad has been completed, with the exception of a few internal fittings; the cost has been Rs. 10,797.

Roman Catholic Chapel.

145. *Kurrachee.*—The Presbyterian Church at Kurrachee has been completed at a cost of Rs. 53,020, of which Rs. 25,000 were given from Imperial Funds. The interior measures 100′ × 40′, and is 33′ high to the plank ceiling; there are verandas 7′ wide on two sides, an octagonal porch in the south-west corner, and a tower and spire rising to a height of 128 feet at the south-east angle.

Presbyterian Church.

VI.—Educational.

146. *Bombay.*—The Senate Hall was designed by Mr. Gilbert Scott. The architecture is decorated early English of the 15th century. The Hall is 104 feet in length, by 44 feet in breadth, with a height of 63 feet to the apex of the groined ceiling, with a semi-circular apse of 38 feet diameter, separated from the Hall by an imposing arch, occupying a space of 7 feet in the length of the building. The front corridor is 11 feet, and the side corridors 8 feet broad in the clear. There is a gallery round three sides of the Hall, 8 feet in breadth, supported on ornamental iron brackets, and reached by staircases in octagonal towers at either side of the entrance porch. The facing is of Coorla hammer-dressed rubble in courses of 5 inches depth, pointed with Portland cement. The plinth is chisel-dressed Coorla; bases, capitals, cornices, and all other dressings of Porebunder; shafts of blue basalt, except in the main entrance, where they are marble. The groining will be

Senate Hall.

turned in buff bricks with Porebunder stone ribs; the floors paved with Minton tiles, and roof of Taylor's patent tiles. The building contains 688,022 cubic feet, and is estimated to cost Rs. 4,15,804, of which Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier has contributed one lakh. The foundations have been laid, with the exception of one exterior corridor wall.

University Library.

147. The University Library and Clock Tower was also designed by Mr. Gilbert Scott. The ground-floor contains two rooms each $56\frac{1}{2}' \times 30'$, a Hall, $30' \times 27\frac{1}{2}'$, a staircase vestibule, $27\frac{1}{2}' \times 27\frac{1}{2}'$, projecting to the rear in three sides of an octagan. Along the front there is an open arcade $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad. The upper floor contains similar accommodation, with a front corridor 12 feet wide. Over the carriage porch there is a tower 250′ in height, in five stories, in which a Clock and a peal of bells are to be placed. The construction will be similar to that of the Senate Hall. The upper rooms will be ceiled with a pointed panelled teak ceiling; the staircase vestibule will be ceiled with buff brick groining and Porebunder stone ribs worked to, and supported by, a central circular column. The Library contains 436,704 cubic feet, and is estimated at Rs. 2,80,748. The Clock Tower contains 221,646 cubic feet, and is estimated at Rs. 2,17,345. The Clock and Bells will cost about Rs. 30,000, and the total thus becomes Rs. 5,28,093, which will be covered by Mr. Premchund Roychund's gift, in 1864-65, of 4 lakhs and the interest thereon. The foundations of the main building have been completed, and those of the tower are in progress.

The site selected for these buildings is on the Esplanade between the Secretariat and the High Court.

Elphinstone College.

148. The Elphinstone College, designed by Mr. Trubshawe, is in the mediæval style. The ground-floor contains a centre Hall, $30' \times 30'$, two lecture-rooms, $40' \times 30'$, and two others

30′ × 27′; on the first floor are two rooms 70′ × 31′, one centre room, 45¾′ × 31′, and an office room and Lavatory in the Tower. On the 2nd floor are 40 Dormitories, teak partitioned, for students. The corridors on the ground and first floor are 12 feet broad; the Dormitories open on terraces with cast iron ornamental railing in front. The building is 55 feet in height to the eaves, the Tower over the carriage porch is 150 feet high, being 105 feet in masonry and 45 feet in high-pitched roofing. The College contains 846,907 cubic feet, and will probably cost Rs. 5,19,977, or Rs. 70,000 less than the estimate made in 1865, which saving will be available for out-offices and a compound railing. The building is faced with cut Coorla basalt in 6-inch courses, with horizontal bands of blue basalt at intervals. All corridor bases, columns, capitals, and window dressings are of Porebunder stone; the arches of corridors, and over doors and windows, of alternate Porebunder and blue basalt; the projecting window parapets of Hemnuggur stone carved in geometrical tracery; the ceilings are stuccoed; upper corridor floors of Minton tiles. The building is nearly ready for occupation; the total expenditure up to date has been Rs. 4,28,289. The College is on the Parell road, nearly opposite the Museum and Victoria Gardens; the adjoining building, belonging to the Municipality, and used as a Vehar Waterworks Office, has been purchased by Government with a view to its conversion into quarters for the Professors.

Civil Engineering College.

149. *Kirkee.*—The Civil Engineering College at Kirkee was completed early in the year, at a total cost of Rs. 1,81,647. Provision for the workshops, out-offices, compound-wall, and roads has been made in the current year's Budget.

High School.

150. *Surat.*—The new High School at Surat is a Gothic building with geometrical tracery in the fanlights of doors and windows. Approached from the porch by a flight of steps is the Lecture

Room, 51′ × 30′, and 30′ high to the roof slope, with octagonal form towards the rear (east). In each wing are 3 class rooms, 22′ × 18′, with an end room, 24½′ × 24½′, along the front (west) of which runs an arcade veranda 10 feet wide, surmounted by a pierced parapet at the level of the eaves. On the east side is a veranda 8 feet wide in ornamental teak posts. Above the two rooms, next the centre room, are study rooms for the Head Master, Assistant Masters, and Library, with an arcaded veranda in front. The walls of the porch are carried up to give an arcaded terrace above 20′ × 20′, the front wall being gabled. The upper story is reached by circular staircases on either side of the entrance porch, hexagonal on the outside. The roof is of corrugated iron on hammer beam trusses, with planking underneath; ventilation is secured by a continuous ridge-ventilator and by dormer openings. The masonry is of brick, with stone cornices, mouldings, &c. The estimated cost is Rs. 79,073, of which Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy gives Rs. 35,000, Imperial Funds Rs. 35,000, and Local Funds Rs. 9,073. The amount expended is Rs. 10,835.

Baroda Boys' School.

151. The School-house at Baroda is for 120 boys; it is a Gothic building, consisting of three class rooms, each 26′ × 16′, and 20½′ in height up to the open timber roof; in front of the centre room is a veranda with a small porch; in this room is an hexagonal lantern; the other rooms have gable ends. The compound fencing has been put up, and the building completed for Rs. 10,222 of which Rs. 5,000 was contributed by Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

Minor School-houses in the Kaira Collectorate.

152. *Kaira.*—Schools at Bhetasee, Napa, Aras, Wurtal, Ootursunda, Bhatera, Bhaner, Veeva, Dehwan, and Kalsur have been completed; those at Punsora, Kurrumsud, Wadud, Ungharee, Paria, Limbaree, and Mokwa

are in progress, and will all be finished early in the rains. The cost is defrayed by Local Funds. The estimate is Rs. 55,260, of which Rs. 35,483 have been expended.

Premchund Roychund Training School.

153. *Ahmedabad.*—Some additions have been made to the quarters for the Masters of the Premchund Roychund Training School at Ahmedabad, and the building finally completed at a cost of Rs. 88,281.

VII.—JUDICIAL.

Girgaum Police Court.

154. *Bombay.*—A range of buildings, consisting of rooms for European and Native prisoners with a Guard-room, has been erected in the yard of the Girgaum Police Court, and the yard has been paved. The building itself has been completed by the addition of three rooms on the second story.

Fort Police Court.

155. The plans and estimates for a new Police Court in the Fort have been prepared, but the question of site delays the prosecution of the work.

New High Court.

156. The submission of the plans and estimates for the new High Court has been delayed on account of the difficulty of providing all the accommodation required for the sum fixed by the Government of India, viz. 12 lakhs. It is feared that the estimate cannot be reduced below 14 lakhs, although the size of the building has been reduced as much as possible.

Aden Jail.

157. *Aden.*—To admit of an extension of the Aden Jail a piece of waste land 440′ × 417′ has been enclosed with a wall 12 feet high, of which the upper two feet is open brick fret-work. A gate 10′ high and 10′ broad, and a small wicket-gate, have been provided, and 700 feet of open drain outside, 36 feet broad, with a culvert of three 5-feet arches, have been constructed. The cost, Rs. 27,814, is borne by Local Funds.

158. Police Lines have been completed at Tulloda, in Candeish; at Poladpore and Beerwadee, in the Northern Concan; at Pallee, Bhudrassa, Pania, and Salia, in the Kaira Collectorate; and at Bola Khan's Tanda, in Sind. Lines are in progress at Bardolee in the Surat Collectorate and at Anund in the Kaira Collectorate. Others are about to be commenced.

Police Lines.

VIII.—MARINE.

159. *Bombay.*—A building has been constructed for the accommodation of a set of self-recording magnetographs and a portion of the office of the Observatory at Colaba has been converted into a photographic operating room. The magnetic room, 30′ × 24′, is built underground, roofed with 3 feet of earth on teak planking, caulked and dammered, and supported on heavy teak trusses; this arrangement, with a 2½ feet air passage between double walls all round the room, is intended to secure an equable temperature. At the bottom of the stone steps leading down to the room is a small antechamber, 12′ × 8′, in which is placed a thermantidote. Ventilating inlet and outlet pipes, respectively 9″ and 12″ in diameter, communicate with the air outside through the roof, and are fitted with moveable cowls. The walling is rubble in lime plastered inside; the flooring of stone; the supports for the instruments are monolith pillars of Porebunder stone. The fastenings and metal work, copper. The expenditure has been Rs. 15,106.

Observatory.

III.—AGRICULTURAL.

160. *Dharwar.*—The canals from the Mudduck Tank have been extended, but the progress made has not been as rapid as it might have been, the Executive Engineer having been withdrawn for duty in Abyssinia, and no one being available to take

Mudduck Tank.

his place. Irrigation is going on as far as the canals are completed. Estimate, Rs. 1,72,836; expenditure, Rs. 1,04,436.

Gokak Canal.

161. *Belgaum.*—The plans and estimates for this project were submitted in December last, but orders have not yet been passed upon them by the Government of India. The work is an important one. It is to consist of a weir 2,410 feet in length across the Gutpurba River, immediately above the famous Falls of Gokak (where there is a sheer descent of 160 feet), and a canal 50 miles in length, which, owing to the favourable circumstances, commands at once a large extent of the valley below. Estimated cost, Rs. 15,00,889.

Konoor Canal.

162. The survey for a second canal from the Gutpurba River has been carried on, but the country is very rough, and some time must elapse before a really sound project can be drawn up. The line surveyed crosses a valley at an elevation of 200 feet.

Krishna Canal.

163. *Sattara.*—The works on the Krishna canal have been completed to the end of the 32nd mile, and the water has been kept constantly flowing. This has been the first season of regular operation, but the people have displayed considerable activity in making use of the water, and have irrigated about 6,000 acres. Acacia trees have been planted and tended on both sides of the canal by the Canal Establishment, and are growing well. Fruit trees are about to be planted also. The works are in good condition, and no repairs beyond the clearance from the canal bed of weeds and silt have been necessary, and this has been principally done by the Canal Establishment also. Water from this canal has been supplied to the town of Kurrar by means of a pipe carried from the nearest point on the canal across the river bed. Estimate, Rs. 5,71,441; expenditure, Rs. 5,67,356.

Yerla Irrigation, Khudgoon.

164. This project, which consists of a weir across the Yerla River, and two small canals, each a little more than 8 miles in length, with numerous masonry works for the cross drainage, has been nearly completed. Water has been supplied to the cultivators for some time, and is at the present time being used for sugarcane. Babul and fruit trees have been planted and maintained by the Canal Establishment. Estimate, Rs. 1,20,741; expenditure Rs. 9,872.

Gondowlee Canal.

165. This small work was commenced during the previous year for the relief of the people, who, in consequence of the failure of rain, had no employment. It consists of a weir across the Maund River near its head, and a small canal six miles in length. Good progress has been made with the excavation of the canal and the construction of the weir and of the aqueducts, some of which are of considerable size. Two of the latter have masonry piers and iron girders. The channel over all is of iron plates. The construction is light and economical where there is difficulty in obtaining good foundations for the usual masonry aqueducts, but its merit cannot be fairly weighed till it has had some seasons of trial, when the cost of maintenance will become accurately known. Estimate, Rs. 55,226; expenditure, Rs. 29,492.

Chickly Canal.

166. This small work was also commenced during the previous year as a relief work. It consists of a weir on a tributary of the Yerla, and a small canal 11 miles long. Fair progress has been made. The excavation of the canal is well advanced, and 12 of the 18 masonry cross-drainage works have been completed. Estimate, Rs. 48,806; expenditure, Rs. 21,506.

Maynee Tank.

167. This work was commenced in January last. It consists of a tank impounded by an earthen dam, whose greatest height

at centre of valley is 54 feet, and length 4,100 feet, and two small canals, one 10 miles, the other 3 miles in length. In the short time the work has been in hand good progress has been made. Muster of workmen had risen to 1,500 by the close of the year. Estimate, Rs. 1,80,272; expenditure, Rs. 15,615.

Surveys for the Mhuswad Tank and other works.

168. Surveys for other projects have been carried on by such of the Establishment as could be spared from the works. A large tank at Mhuswad, on the Maund River, has been designed, but a difficulty has arisen from a great deal of the land under command of the tank being alienated, and the work cannot be carried out until a distinct arrangement is made for the payment of water rates and other matters connected with administration.

169. The Yerla Valley has been partly surveyed for a site for a large storage work, the river's ordinary stream being now entirely used up by the existing works.

The Neera River.

170. The Neera River survey has been continued, and connected with the survey for the irrigation of the north bank, carried on by the Executive Engineer, Poona. An officer has recently been specially appointed to complete the survey, and mature a project for a storage lake and canals to irrigate both sides of the valley. Several sites for storage works have been discovered and surveyed. The project will be a very large and important one.

The Ekrook Tank.

171. *Sholapore.*—The progress made with this large tank or lake, which will have an area of between 6 and 7 square miles when full, has been very great, but fell a little short of the expectations entertained at the beginning of the year. If the muster of workmen could have been relied upon, the dam

might have been completed, and the tank would have filled during the approaching monsoon, but it was considered better to avoid all possibility of injury by deferring the completion of the work till after the monsoon. The puddle trenches have been completed over the whole width of the valley. The stone pitching, 2 feet in thickness, has been laid on the water slope of the dam, and the iron sluice-shutters and the lifting machinery were about to be fixed in the inlet tower. The main canal for the distribution of the water has been commenced as far as the 10th mile, and nearly 6 miles of it are completed. The large town of Sholapore will be supplied with water from this work. The estimate is Rs. 7,88,377, and Rs. 3,46,346 have been expended in the past year. The total expenditure has been Rs. 4,90,648.

Surveys.

172. The survey of the extensive tract of country between the Bheema and Seena has been continued and extended up the Goor River Valley, where canal head works and such storage works as may be necessary will have to be located. A considerable amount of professional investigation, however, is still required before a definite project can be decided upon. This project will probably be the largest yet undertaken in the Dekkan.

Ashtee Tank.

173. A project for a large tank to irrigate 10,500 acres of land in the vicinity of Punderpoor has been matured during the season. The subject is undergoing discussion before being submitted for sanction. Amount of estimate, Rs. 5,53,198.

Punderpoor Water-supply.

174. A project for the water-supply of Punderpoor has been drawn up by the Irrigation Establishment, and is ready for execution. Estimated cost, Rs. 1,49,922.

175. *Poona.*—The restoration of the Kassoordee Tank, which was destroyed very soon after its construction about 30 years ago, has been completed during the current year, it having been commenced as a relief work during a previous year. The steep slope of the ground makes the capacity of the tank so small compared to the cost of the dam, that the repair or restoration of the work did not promise any return, but after it had been carried on for some time merely as a work of relief, so little remained to be done, that it was decided to complete it. The work consisted of reconstructing a great portion of the earthen dam, repairing and protecting the whole with stone pitching, enlarging the waste weir, and constructing two small distributing channels to lead the water to the neighbouring fields. The tank will fill during the approaching monsoon. Estimate, Rs. 21,280; expenditure, Rs. 20,835.

Kassoordee Tank.

176. This work is the largest and most important which has been as yet undertaken in the Dekkan. It was sanctioned by the Government of India in December last, and satisfactory progress has been made, though, as the collection of the workmen and large amount of material required for the dam necessarily occupies time, it was only during the last month of the year that the progress made was rapid. The number of people employed upon the dam was about 3,000, of whom 500 were masons. As decided upon under the latest orders of the Government of India, the project will consist of a lake or reservoir about 14 miles in length, and averaging half a mile in width, formed by a masonry dam 99 feet in height at deepest part, and 3,278 feet, or nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, carried across the Moota Valley, at a distance of 10 miles above Poona, with two canals, one 99 miles in length on the right side, the other, 16 miles in

Moota Storage Lake and Canal.

length on the left side of the valley for the irrigation of the country. The country is rough, and the masonry works to provide for the cross drainage along the canals are both numerous and expensive. The Lake dam, which is the principal work, is to be constructed entirely of masonry, and rests upon a rock foundation. As a rule, the cross drainage masonry works are also on rock foundations. While, therefore, the magnitude and number of the masonry works must evidently make this undertaking costly in the first instance, its maintenance afterwards will be covered by a small percentage on the whole outlay. This project is designed for irrigation, but it will afford also a practically unlimited supply of water for the Cantonment and City of Poona, and Cantonment of Kirkee, where scarcity of water has been an evil of long standing. The work executed during the few months that remained of the year after the sanction had been obtained consisted in preparing the foundation for the Lake dam, which was effected by blasting out not less than 3 feet of the rock, and executing such portions of the masonry as must necessarily be stopped during the approaching monsoon, and raising the flanks so as to prevent the river getting into other parts of the work and interrupting operations. In laying the bottom course, the stones were spiked into the rock, the surface of which was roughed and mortised for their reception, in order to counteract any tendency of the dam to slide upon its foundation. The quantity of masonry laid upon the dam was 137,507 cubic feet, at a rate of Rs. 16 per 100 cubic feet, which is somewhat less than the estimated rate. The work is of excellent quality, the greatest vigilance being exercised by the Executive Engineer and his overseers in seeing that the stones are properly laid and well bedded in mortar. The precautions of having numerous spikes in each course to counteract the tendency of the courses to slide upon each other, and of using long headers at intervals, are also most carefully attended to. The rate of progress per day at

the conclusion of the year was 8,000 cubic feet and was increasing. At this rate the completion of the dam would occupy 2½ years. Storage may, however, be to some extent available before the work is completed. The canals were about to be commenced. Delay had occurred in consequence of the land required not having been given over. The buildings for the shelter of the Establishment were advancing rapidly, and some have since been occupied. Materials and plant to a large extent have been collected, and it is anticipated that the progress made during the succeeding year will be very rapid. Estimate, Rs. 37,47,273; expenditure, Rs. 2,95,255.

The Lakh Canal.

177. *Ahmednuggur.*—The Lakh Canal has been nearly completed, and water will be passed along its whole length, 21½ miles, by June next. During the year under review the water has been kept constantly flowing over the first five miles, and has been used for irrigation. Distributing channels are being made by the cultivators, and the Survey Department is reducing the size of the fields to increase the facility for irrigation. Estimate, Rs. 2,19,429; expenditure, Rs. 2,17,036.

Bhatodee Tank.

178. The masonry dam of the Bhatodee Tank has been nearly brought up to the full height, with the exception of the portion in the centre of the valley, which has been kept 20 feet lower to act as a waste weir till the monsoon is over, when it will be completed to full height, and the surplus water will afterwards be passed off by the permanent waste weir which has been formed at the end of the dam. This work is not a new one. It is rather a restoration of an old one, and it has given some trouble, owing to leakage under the old masonry, which was evidently not carried down to an impermeable stratum. Estimate, Rs. 1,72,104; expenditure, Rs. 1,24,204.

179. The Wuddallee Dam has been completed, but no irrigation was carried on during the dry season, owing to a misunderstanding as to the rights of the cultivators who formerly used part of the water. This, it is hoped, will shortly be rectified. Estimate, Rs. 18,626; expenditure, Rs. 18,605.

Wuddallee Dam.

180. The progress made with the Palkhair Project has not been so satisfactory as it might have been, owing to the great demand for masons for the Barracks at Deolalee. The weir and canal will, however, be completed, or very nearly so, before the monsoon sets in. Estimate, Rs. 99,416; expenditure, Rs. 29,042.

Palkhair Project.

181. The Wozur Canal will be supplied from the Praihra River. It was at first contemplated to design a large work, but this was relinquished after complete information had been collected as to the supply the river could afford, and the canal recently commenced as a relief work will be only 16 miles in length. As a relief work it has proved very important, a large number of people having come for employment. This project has been approximately estimated to cost two lakhs of rupees.

Wozur Canal.

182. The result of the investigation of this large project has led to attention being now mainly confined to the canal on the north bank, and plans and estimates are now under preparation. The canal will be between 60 and 70 miles in length. Plans were prepared for the commencement of the excavation and embankments on the first 20 miles as a relief work, but the necessity for commencing work did not arise, and operations will therefore be deferred till the whole of the plans are ready. Ground may be formally broken immediately after the monsoon.

Godavery Canals.

183. The Collector of Ahmednuggur having represented the necessity for relief works, many small works, such as wells, &c., connected with water-supply were repaired under his direction. Amount expended, Rs. 5,000.

Minor Relief Works.

184. *Candeish.*—The main works of the left bank Jamda canal were completed during the previous year, and it only remained to construct modules for the measurement of the water and distributing channels. The people did not make such use of the water as was anticipated, and the majority, who trusted to the rain for their monsoon crops, were heavy losers in consequence, their crops having partially or wholly withered. Alterations have been proposed in the system of assessing the irrigated lands with the view of ensuring a more extended use of the water. The right bank canal has been nearly completed as far as the 12th mile, and water may be admitted during the approaching monsoon. Estimate Rs. 6,13,331; expenditure, Rs. 6,49,805. Rs. 20,075 have been laid out on village distributing channels. This amount will be recovered from the people.

Girna Irrigation.
Jamda Canals.

185. The Mooktee Reservoir has been designed to afford a larger supply of water to many existing works on the Panjra River. The reservoir is formed by an earthen dam, 56 feet high in the deepest part in the valley of the Mooktee, one of the Panjra's tributaries. The water will be liberated by means of an inlet tower and valves, whence it will pass off through a tunnel driven through the rock at one side of the valley. The reservoir will afford water for the irrigation of 2,450 acres. Work was commenced in January last. Estimate, Rs. 1,97,714; expenditure, Rs. 5,505.

Panjra River.
Mooktee Reservoir.

186. Five of the old village works have been improved at a cost of Rs. 7,200.

Minor Works.

Surveys.
Warn Bokur and Gondoor Tanks.

187. These are two old tanks which are connected with each other when full. Owing to their seldom filling properly, it has been proposed to carry a large canal from the Panjra River to convey flood water to them, and to take advantage of the very peculiar features of the ground by converting the two tanks, which are shallow, into one very large and deep tank. The plans will probably be completed by the termination of the approaching monsoon, when the work might be commenced.

Boree Valley.

188. The Boree River has been surveyed for some distance in connection with proposals to store water in the valley, but the scheme has not yet taken a sufficiently definite form to deserve further notice at present. The result of the investigation will afford an alternative scheme to the Girna Lake, the difficulties connected with which have not yet been overcome.

Minor Relief Works.

189. Owing to the very urgent representations of the Collector of Candeish, many minor works of water-supply were taken in hand and repaired under his direction, for the purpose of giving the people employment, the season having been a very bad one. Amount expended, Rs. 21,882.

The Taptee Irrigation Project.

190. *Surat.*—The Taptee Project has not been commenced in consequence of the discussions upon it not having been concluded. It is anticipated, however, that the sanction of the Government of India will be shortly accorded, the explanation called for having been furnished. The estimated cost is Rs. 31,18,761. The section recommended for immediate execution will, however, only cost Rs. 9,53,573.

Hathmuttee River.

191. *Ahmedabad.*—The project for a canal from the Hathmuttee, one of the principal affluents of the Saburmuttee, has been matured, but owing to difficulty in arranging with the Edur State, where the head works are to be situated, it being necessary to place them beyond the British boundary to obtain command of the country, there has been great delay. It has been reported that the Edur Durbar has recently formally consented to the location of the head works near the old fort of Ahmednuggur, and if so, the works will probably be commenced after the monsoon is past. The project consists of a weir 22 feet high, and a canal to carry 450 cubic feet per second. The length of the canal and branches is 32 miles, and the area of land under command is 18,000 acres. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 6,62,000. A portion of the water from this canal will be thrown into the Kharee River, to be there utilized, there being a great demand for it.

Kharee River Cut.

192. This work was designed to improve the suppy of water to the Chandola and Kankria Tanks at Ahmedabad. In the form proposed it did not promise to be successful, but while the question was under discussion, it became desirable to commence the excavation to afford employment to the famine-stricken people who were coming from Marwar. The work was highly useful for the purpose, but as the quantity of excavation done is very small compared to what remains to be done, and the revised plans and estimates show that the undertaking is a much more expensive one than was at first supposed, it is still a question whether the project should be carried out. The revenue prospects of the project are under further examination, and much depends upon the result. Estimate, Rs. 83,951; expenditure, Rs. 1,886.

193. The Saburmuttee River has been surveyed, and the result is shaping itself into a scheme for constructing a weir and leading off canals in the vicinity of Ahmedabad, which will answer both for irrigating a large extent of country, and supplying that large and important city with water. The weir will have to be founded in sand, and the project demands much careful professional consideration.

Saburmuttee River.

194. *Ahmedabad and Kaira.*—In consequence of the injury done to the numerous small village tanks by the extraordinary storm which occurred in the month of August, Rs. 20,000 were expended under the Collectors for the necessary repairs.

Minor Works.

195. *Kaira.*—A cut to carry off flood-waters from low-lying lands in the Kaira Collectorate know as the "Anund Mogree Drain" has been nearly completed. It was scarcely opened when heavy floods occurred, and its value was at once apparent. Lands that would otherwise have remained swamps for months dried up in a day or two after the storm. Estimate, Rs. 42,997; total expenditure Rs. 41,756.

Anund Mogree Drain.

196. Kurrumsud Drain was lined out, and preparations were made to commence it as a famine work, but as necessity did not arise, it has been decided that some further trial of the Anund Mogree Drain should be made before this one is undertaken.

Surveys.
Kurrumsud Drain.

197. The gauging of the rivers and rainfall of the different districts has been continued by the Executive Engineers, in view to the preparation of additional projects.

Gaugings of rivers and rainfall.

198. *Kurrachee.*—Extraordinary clearance to the Western Narra, which had become seriously obstructed by the growth of

Western Narra.

jungle and the deposit of silt, was sanctioned during the year. Estimate, Rs. 30,210; expenditure, Rs. 1,756.

Karowah.

199. The Karowah is a small canal which had fallen into an almost useless condition from defects in its levels and want of attention to conservation. The improvements are nearly completed. Estimate, Rs. 13,481; expenditure, Rs. 9,019.

Surveys.
Munchur Lake Drainage.

200. Great difficulty has been experienced in designing any efficient remedy against the retainment of the water in the depression called the Munchur Lake, to admit of its bed being cultivated when the river subsides. Some good was done by improving the Arul outlet where it joins the Indus, the surface of the water having been lowered 9 inches by this means, and it is expected that great good will be effected by excavating the bed of the Arul where it leaves the Lake, and a dredging-machine has been proposed for the purpose. Surveys are still going on, and it is expected that the results will be ready to admit of the necessary work being undertaken after the inundation has subsided. Expended, Rs. 1,805.

New Wadhoo Canal.

201. *Hydrabad.*—This is a small branch canal, 5 miles in length, which was designed to irrigate the lands in the vicinity of Hydrabad, and supply a portion of that town with water. It receives its supply from the Fullailee River. Estimate, Rs. 13,455; expenditure, Rs. 13,452.

New head to the Kazia Canal.

202. The Kazia Canal is supplied from the Goonee or Tail Canal of the Fullailee. The old mouth was found to act so badly that a new one was designed. It is 1½ miles in length, and 22 feet wide at bottom. The depth of

water will be 6 feet. It is provided with a regulator at head, which has been completed in a very satisfactory manner. Estimate, Rs. 19,783; expenditure, Rs. 19,800.

The Gaja Canal.

203. The Gaja Canal has for some years drawn its supply direct from the Indus, but as the point where the mouth was situated was found to be too low to afford a good supply, and admit of a sufficient slope to the canal, the following alterations and improvements have been undertaken. An old channel leading from the Fullailee has been re-opened and cleared, and the Fullailee new mouth near Hydrabad has been widened 15 feet to afford the requisite increase in the supply of water of 600 cubic feet per second. The Gaja Canal itself has also been cleared and improved. When these works are completed, the present mouth of the canal on the Indus will be closed, and the whole of the water required will be drawn from the Fullailee River. Estimate, Rs. 48,406; expenditure, Rupees 48,406.

Roree and Hydrabad Canal.

204. The Roree and Hydrabad Canal has not been commenced, but much valuable information has been collected, and the project, which has been undergoing revision, will shortly be ready. In consequence of the line of the canal passing through the possessions of His Highness Meer Ali Morad, the arrangements necessary to avoid injury to the Meer have called for much attention. His Highness has recently given his formal consent to the construction of the canal.

The Mitrow Canal.

205. *Thurr and Parkur.*—The Mitrow Canal has been formed to its full width throughout its whole course of 87 miles, and the construction of the bridges across it, and of the branch head regulators, has made some progress. The orders issued by

Government for the efficient management of the canal were not fully carried out from the difficulties of procuring labour, but the effect has been so far satisfactory that the revenue has already increased to Rs. 58,000; during the previous year it was only Rs. 20,850. Estimate, Rs. 5,55,332; expenditure, Rs. 5,66,458.

Thurr Canal.

206. The Thurr Canal is 24 miles in length. The work executed during the year has been principally confined to the "Chor" branch, and consisted of excavation of the channel and the construction of bridges of communication and masonry heads to the distributing channels. The canal is in operation, and will yield a revenue this year of Rs. 28,300. Estimate, Rs. 2,02,170; expenditure, Rs. 1,84,975.

Cuts in the bed of the Eastern Narra.

207. These cuts are very important. They will diminish to some extent the overflow of the river, which is injurious, but their main object is to convey the water more rapidly to the lower part of the valley, where it is much needed. The progress made has been small owing to the want of labour. A gang of prisoners have done valuable service on this as well as on other works in the Narra District, where scarcity of labour is always a difficulty. Estimate, Rs. 2,07,969; expenditure, Rs. 1,61,230.

Embankment, Right bank of Eastern Narra, from Kipra.

208. The object of this embankment is to prevent overflow. The work will extend over a length of 24 miles. All the available free labour was employed during the year, and 6 miles of embankment, comprising some of the heaviest part of the work, have been completed. Estimate, Rs. 57,556; expenditure, Rs. 7,735.

Sukkur and Shadadpoor Canal.

209. *Shikarpoor.*—This canal is to be 35 feet wide at bottom, and 63 miles in length. Its minimum discharge will be 400 cubic feet per second. For a great part of the year a much larger supply may be admitted. The canal is now nearly completed for a distance of 24 miles, which comprise the heaviest portion of the works, including the rock-cutting and regulating-bridge at the Indus. The iron gates with lifting gear have been fixed, and it is hoped the canal may be formally opened next year. The progress made with the excavation this year has been small, owing to misunderstanding and changes in the officers. The progress of the works in the vicinity of the head of the canal was also delayed by an unexpected rise in the Indus. Estimate, Rs. 7,29,820; expenditure, Rs. 4,99,487.

River Gharr.

210. The upper part of the River Gharr channel was found to be in so defective a condition, that a special sanction was applied for, to the extent of Rs. 60,000, for forming a new mouth, and clearing the channel of silt. These works are intended to preserve the ordinary revenue, and should therefore rather come under the head of maintenance than original works. Estimate, Rs. 48,932; expenditure, Rs. 13,562.

Gillespiewah.

211. The Gillespiewah was constructed some years ago under the supervision of the Revenue Officers of the district, but it did not answer. A new head on the Western Narra has been commenced to supersede the original one on the Indus. Estimate, Rs. 11,744; expenditure, Rs. 553.

Cheela Canal.

212. The works necessary for utilising the waters from the Cheela Canal, which have hitherto run to waste in a large depression, were sanctioned and undertaken during the year. They will

be ready by the conclusion of the working season. Estimate, Rs. 15,438; expenditure, Rs. 6,995.

Bigaree Canal.

213. The enlargement, extension, and improvement of the Bigaree Canal has been continued this year, but the progress made has not been very great, owing to the water not having left the bed of the canal till some part of the working season was over. It is expected that this work will prove very remunerative. Estimate, Rs. 4,01,699; expenditure, Rs. 91,927.

Muksooda Canal.

214. Owing to encroachment of the Indus on the Muksooda Canal, it was considered necessary to form a new head at a cost of about Rs. 5,000.

Protecting the bank of the Indus above Sukkur.

215. The River Indus encroached during the year under review, and destroyed a portion of the embankment which protects the country in the vicinity of Sukkur from inundation. It was therefore considered necessary to prevent further encroachment by facing the bank in a continuous line with stone obtained from the rock-cutting near the head of the Sukkur Canal. Expenditure, Rs. 7,830.

Surveys.

216. Many of the Canals have been surveyed with a view to designing improvements in them, and to the laying down of permanent bed stones in order to guide the establishment employed in superintending the annual silt clearance of the canals.

217. The gauging of the canals generally in Sind has been carried on, to ascertain whether the water is being properly distributed and utilised.

IV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Road from Carwar *viâ* Ankola and the Arbyle Ghaut to the Dharwar Frontier.

218. *Canara.*—The first section of this line, from Carwar to Ankola junction, is completed, with the exception of some kerbing; on the remainder of the line a large amount of cutting was done to widen out the formerly narrow road; moorum was laid down so as to bring the road surface to a proper section; the masonry drains to replace the old temporary ones, made of branches of trees, were carried on; metal has been collected all along the line. The expenditure has been Rs. 9,18,674. It having been determined that the wooden bridges between Soonksal and Arbyle should be renewed with timber superstructures, an estimate, amounting to Rs. 49,406, was sanctioned, but there being no reserve stock of wood, and but little of good quality obtainable for some time, considerable delay in carrying out the work was unavoidable; twenty-four spans, varying from 18 feet to 35 feet, with 5 wooden girders trussed with iron rods for each span, were required. The whole of the material has been despatched to site; one bridge of 3 spans, 33⅓′, 35′, and 32′, has been put up; a second of 4 spans of 31′ is nearly ready; and a third of 3 spans of 25′ is in progress. All will be completed before the rains. The expenditure has been Rs. 28,201.

Unshy Ghaut Road.

219. An expenditure of Rs. 10,163 has been incurred in the past year in improving the Unshy Ghaut, on the line from Carwar towards Belgaum; but there is neither labour nor superintendence available for this route, as long as the more important Arbyle Ghaut line is under construction. The estimate was Rs. 85,334; the total expenditure has been Rs. 68,382; and

Rs. 16,952 must therefore be held available at some future date, when labour is more readily obtainable.

Madras Mail Road.

220. *Dharwar.*—The metalling and kerbing of this portion of the mail road from Poona to Hurryhur, towards Madras, has been carried on with vigour, as far as the allotment (Rs. 40,000) permitted, over 21 miles of the worst portions of the road, viz. between Hooblee and Turrus, and between Bunkapoor and the Wurda River, and also on two miles in the station of Dharwar. There are now 2 miles completely metalled, 16 miles metalled for half the breadth, to the full depth of 6 inches, 1 mile metalled to full breadth but to a depth of only 3 inches, and a quantity of metal ready at the quarries, and stacked along the road. The estimate is Rs. 6,42,783, of which Rs. 73,204 have been expended up to date.

Bunkapore to Hurryhur.

221. A small sum (Rs. 5,326) has been expended on this road, which is now thoroughly completed as a first class bridged, drained, moorumed road, 47 miles long and 22 feet broad. The Wurda bridge has 400 running feet of waterway, and is 41 feet above the bed of the river. The road has cost in all Rs. 4,34,468, or Rs. 9,244 per mile. This line has been connected with the mail road at the Toongabudra bridge at a cost of Rs. 3,784.

Dharwar to Kulghutghee. (Local Funds.)

222. The road from Dharwar to Kulghutghee, on the line to Carwar, 18 miles in length, has been opened out, and is complete as to earthwork formation. The masonry works for about 10 miles are built, and the mooruming for the same length has been completed, the finishing of the road surface being postponed for a fall of rain to consolidate the embankments. The whole line will be ready

for traffic after the monsoon. The estimate is Rs. 72,438, of which Rs. 36,113 have been expended. The cost is defrayed by Local Funds.

Dharwar to Hullial. (Local Funds.)

223. Two new deviations were made on the road from Dharwar to Hullial, and one long one between the 7th and 9th miles alone remains to complete; the rest of the line has been improved and moorumed. Estimate, Rs. 49,946, of which Rs. 26,718 have been spent. One mile of the road has been metalled, but this work is estimated to cost Rs. 1,04,765, and has been suspended for the present. This is an important line for forest purposes, and the Forest Department assist in its construction. Two bridges over the Arwudghee and Lingunmutt require renewed superstructure whenever funds, Rs. 15,419, can be spared.

Hooblee to Anigherry.

224. The drains and bridges on the road from Hooblee to Anigherry are being restored. Estimate, Rs. 38,531; expended, Rs. 29,781. The restoration of the bridge over the Soal river has been taken in hand and nearly completed: it is 7 spans of 20 feet; timber girders, with No. 14 gauge corrugated iron flooring for the roadway. The estimated cost is Rs. 12,298, and the expenditure Rs. 11,656. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,58,189, has been submitted for the metalling and kerbing of this important cotton road, but at present the money cannot be spared.

Dumul to Hesuroor.

225. The plans and estimates for the continuation of the road from Gudduck to Dumul and Hesuroor, on the Toongabudry river to meet the Bellary line, have been sanctioned, but funds could not be made available in the current year's Budget. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,99,199.

226. *Belgaum.*—On the Madras mail road a skew bridge of 3 arches 14′ span has been built at Kunungla, at a cost of Rs. 5,064. The Gootoor Nulla still remains unbridged. This work was included in the Budget for the current year, but the allotment was transferred by the Government of India to increase that of the Kurrachee Harbour Works. The metalling and kerbing of this road (in the Belgaum Collectorate) is estimated at Rs. 5,43,145, and a commencement is to be made in the current year to the extent of Rs. 40,000.

Madras Mail Road.

227. Three temporary bridges of 45′, 15′, and 10′ waterways, consisting of jungle timber superstructure on stone piers and abutments, have been constructed on the postal road to Karwar, between Khanapore and Shetowna, at a cost of Rs. 4,585.

Belgaum to Karwar.

228. The Parpoolee Ghaut road has been so far completed as to ensure its being opened for general traffic after the monsoon; it is now used by the various departments of Government, and by travellers generally. The Ghaut has been completed, with the exception of one mile of metal to be collected, half a mile of outer kerbing to be laid, and a few parapet walls to be built. Temporary roadways have been constructed to the 8 unbridged rivers; these will be coated with moorum during the rains, to fit them for heavy traffic. The masonry work of these bridges is in hand, and the ironwork is on its way out from England. Estimate, Rs. 14,52,579; expended, Rs. 9,98,193.

Parpoolee Ghaut Road.

229. *Southern Konkun.*—The road from Poladpore to Khed has been nearly opened out, and will be completed as a cleared road by the rains. Total expenditure, Rs. 41,092.

Poladpore to Khed.

Chiploon to Rutnagherry.

230. This line will also be completed by the monsoon as a cleared cart road. Total expenditure, Rs. 64,355.

Phonda Ghaut

231. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 37,730, was sanctioned for certain improvements required to complete the Phonda Ghaut for traffic, but owing to the lateness of the season little was done; the work will be carried out in the current year.

Phonda to Dewgurh.

232. A new road, 32 miles in length, to connect the Phonda Ghaut with its natural seaport at Dewgurh, has been taken in hand; 17 miles have been completed, and the whole will be ready by the monsoon. Estimate, Rs. 36,990; expended, Rs. 19,165. Dewgurh is the best seaport in the Rutnagherry Collectorate, and will prove an important outlet to the traffic of the Southern Maratha Country centring at Neepanee.

Barsee Road.

233. *Sholapore.*—The metalling of the road from Barsee to Barsee Road Station has been carried on, a second coating of metal having been laid over about half its length. Estimate, Rs. 76,481; expended, Rs. 59,521.

Jehoon to Kurmulla. (Local Funds.)

234. A road, 10¾ miles in length, has been constructed from Jehoon to Kurmulla; it is moorumed and bridged. There is a bridge of five 15-feet arches, two others of three 15-feet arches, and one of two 25-feet arches. The cost, Rs. 50,245, has been defrayed from Local Funds.

Madras Mail Road.

235. *Sattara.*—The amount allotted for the year, Rs. 50,000, has been expended in completing 22½ miles in length of

metalled road of an average width of 16 feet, and with a depth of from 3 to 4 inches of metal. The estimate for metalling that portion of the Post road to Madras which lies in this Collectorate is Rs. 4,87,490, of which Rs. 1,46,251 have been expended.

Kurrar to Koombharlee Ghaut

236. On the road from Kurrar to the Koombharlee Ghaut, 47 miles (to Chiploon), Rs. 12,385 have been spent in various small works, required to complete it as a moorumed road, and as the traffic thereon is very heavy, the metalling of the line must be undertaken as soon as possible.

Wurrunda Ghaut Road.

237. The Wurrunda Ghaut road has been improved at a cost of Rs. 8,977, by the construction of dry rubble drains, retaining-walls, diversions, easing slopes to nullas, &c.

Pussurnee Ghaut.

238. The completion of the Pussurnee Ghaut has been undertaken, the small amount available in the past year being expended chiefly in providing catch-water drains, building retaining-walls, and constructing cross drains. The estimate is Rs. 90,039, and the expenditure has been Rs. 16,288, of which Rs. 5,000 were given from the 1 per cent. Income Tax Balances.

Katruz Ghaut Tunnel.

239. *Poona Districts.*—The Katruz Tunnel, on the mail road from Poona to Sattara, having become unsafe from portions of the unlined roof falling down, it has become necessary to complete the lining throughout. The cost will probably be about Rs. 70,000, of which Rs. 14,583 have been expended. The tunnel is 880 feet long, of which 300 feet in length were lined when it was bored some years ago.

Ghore Bridge approaches.

240. A project has been prepared, and since sanctioned, for completing the Ghore Bridge, near Seroor, on the road from Poona

to Ahmednuggur, by new approaches about 6 miles in length. The estimate is Rs. 75,379, but the construction of the work is postponed for want of funds.

Agra Road

241. *Candeish.*—A sum of Rs. 6,999 has been expended in improving the Candeish portion of the Agra road, but metal is still required over some miles.

Nargaon to Bodwur. (Local Funds)

242. A Local road has been completed between Nargaon Railway Station and Bodwur, at a cost of Rs. 14,416.

Dhurumtur to Gagoda Khind.

243. *Northern Konkun.*—The road from Dhurumtur to Gagoda Khind has been entirely finished, the large bridge at Penn having been completed. There is much traffic on this line, grain being conveyed from the Deccan to the coast at Wassee, from whence salt is sent inland. The want of a properly made road from Gagoda Khind to the Railway at Campoolee or Kurjut is much felt.

Nagotna to Dhurumtur. (Local Funds.)

244. Attention has chiefly been confined to the construction of two large bridges on this line, which span deep muddy tidal creeks. That at Needy, 4 arches of 25 feet span, is now up to springing; and that at Amtum, 12 arches of 25 feet span, is up to springing, with the exception of two piers. 20 drains and culverts, and the approaches to the Amtum Bridge, have also been carried out during the year. There remains to complete these bridges 59 minor drains, mooruming for 12 miles, and a small piece of rock cutting near Needy. Estimate, Rs. 1,90,985; expenditure, Rs. 1,10,343.

Oorun to Panwell. (Local Funds.)

245. Little has been done on this line, the work having been confined to constructing ten drains on piles, with planked roadway, on the swamp between Oorun and Jassae.

246. The two large unfinished bridges on this road have been completed, and the road has been thrown open to traffic. The total cost has been Rs. 1,49,381.

Alibagh to Rewas. (Local Funds.)

247. The allotment for the year permitted the completion of the road over the Pionar swamp. There remain 2½ miles across the Kharlee Khind. Estimate, Rs. 1,54,489; total expenditure up to date, Rs. 83,878.

Alibagh to Poinar. (Local Funds.)

248. *Surat and Broach.*—The Mahmoodpoora road has been completed, with bridges, drains, and metal, at a cost of Rs. 49,000.

Mahmoodpoora Road. (Local Funds.)

249. The clearance of the road from Broach to Ahmode has been continued. Estimate, Rs. 17,310; expended, Rs. 9,675.

Broach to Ahmode. (Local Funds.)

250. An enormous duty being levied by the Guicowar on wood passing through his territory on the way from the Dangs Jungles to Bulsar, a road avoiding the Guicowar's villages has been surveyed, and lined out at the cost of the Forest Department, who will clear the line. It is 72 miles in length, of which a great part is dense bamboo jungle, and runs from the foot of the Balboona ghaut near Chicklee, to Billimora, where it falls into the Local Fund road.

Forest road through the Dangs Jungle.

251. *Kaira.*—The construction of a road from Dohud to Godra has been sanctioned, and the portion which passes through the Barreah State has been cleared. The length of the line is 43½ miles, of which 20 miles are in the Barreah State. The total cost is estimated at Rs. 4,33,370, of which Rs. 2,50,992 are debitable to the Barreah State, and Rs. 1,01,236 will be provided from Punch Mahal Local Funds, leaving a balance of Rs. 81,142 to be defrayed from the Imperial Treasury. The

Dohud to Godra.

cost of the Barreah portion is met from the annual tribute of Rs. 12,000, which has already accumulated to upwards of two lakhs of rupees. This is one of the principal lines of traffic between Malwa and Gujarat.

Dohud Ghaut. (Local Funds.)

252. The ghaut at Dohud is being improved from Local Funds. Metalling will be spread during the rains, and the work completed soon after. Estimate, Rs. 8,289; expenditure, Rs. 6,570.

Godra to Pallee. (Local Funds.)

253. The line from Godra to Pallee, being the continuation of the Dohud and Godra road to the Railway, is being bridged and drained, from Local Funds. The estimate is Rs. 32,551; and the expenditure to date has been Rs. 20,825.

Godra to Oorwara. (Local Funds.)

254. The line from Godra to Oorwara is also being bridged and drained, from Local Funds. Estimate Rs. 23,314; expenditure, Rs. 16,774.

Gogo to Dundooka.

255. *Ahmedabad.*—An expenditure of Rs. 8,445 has been incurred in restoring the road from Gogo to Dundooka; the iron bridges between Tugdee and Dhundoo have been removed to Burwalla; the wooden superstructure of a bridge at Ganglee has been completed, a gap near Mooldraie has been paved, and others are in progress. The estimate is Rs. 99,525.

Ahmedabad to Sameyria towards Neemuch.

256. On the cleared road from Ahmedabad towards Neemuch a large bridge of nine 30-feet arches, over the Meswa river, at Hursole, has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 40,817, and stood without injury the storm which carried away the Railway Bridge over the same river.

257. *Sind.*—A road has been cleared through the Guggur Pass, on the line from Kotree to Bola Khan's Thanna, at a cost of Rs. 5,877, and the Railway Feeder from Tatta to Joongshae has been commenced.

Sind Roads. (Local Funds.)

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

258. *Ahmednuggur.*—This work, undertaken to give relief to those suffering from actual want of food, is a new line, 34 miles in length, and has been opened out of a width of 20 feet throughout its entire length, with the exception of the Ballownee Ghaut, which is about 2½ miles long, and is at present only 14 feet in width. Expenditure, Rs. 20,993. It has given employment to 2,500 persons.

Ahmednuggur to Sheogaum.

259. A line from Ahmednuggur to Kurmulla, towards Sholapore, 52 miles long, has been commenced as a famine relief work; 26 miles have been opened out to a width of 20 feet. The expenditure has been Rs. 10,158, and it has employed 1,000 labourers.

Ahmednuggur to Kurmulla.

260. This relief work is 38 miles in length; it has been opened out to a width of 20 feet; the expenditure has been Rs. 12,813, and the number of people employed 1,600.

Ahmednuggur to Anna Ghaut.

261. *Candeish.*—The line from Challisgaum (Railway Station) to Kunhur, in the direction of Ellora, Dowlutabad, and Aurungabad, is one of the famine relief works undertaken in the Candeish districts, and has given employment to 3,000 people since December 1868. The eight miles from the Railway to the Ghaut, and the Ghaut itself, are in hand. The length of the

Challisgaum to Kunhur.

Ghaut is about 5 miles, and its steepest gradient 1 in 21: the width of roadway 20 feet; the soil is hard; no heavy retaining-walls, and only one large bridge—an arch of 60 feet span—is required, the abutments of which are solid rock. The height to be overcome is 1,050 feet, and the top of the Ghaut is 2,353 feet above the sea. From the top of the Ghaut to Kunhur is about 8 miles of very ordinary road. The cost will be under 4 lakhs, and the expenditure in 1868-69 was Rs. 49,194.

Bhowar Barec Ghaut.

262. The Kunhur road crosses a range of hills on the left of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, looking towards Bombay. A similar range runs parallel to the railway, on the right, at a distance of about 18 miles. Through this, to communicate with the Lasulgaum Station on one side, and the large town of Suttana on the other, a cart road, which will prove a valuable railway feeder, and is also required to connect together the two divisions of the proposed new Collectorate of Nassick, is now being made, where previously coolies on foot had a difficulty in passing. The length of the ghaut is 1½ miles; the width of road 18 feet, and the ruling gradient 1 in 20; the height to be overcome on the north is 142 feet, with a descent on the south side of 103 feet. At the summit is a heavy piece of rock cutting, but there are no large bridges, or heavy retaining-walls. This work has given employment to about 2,000 workpeople. The estimate is Rs. 57,584, and the expenditure in the past year Rs. 7,000.

263. *Ahmedabad, and Thurr and Parkur Frontier Districts.*—Measures were also taken to provide work in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectorates for famine-stricken Marwarees. Some were employed on the road from Ahmedabad to Sameyria, which was in progress; others on the Dohud and Godra road, which was commenced at that time. Some were also set to work to thoroughly restore the earthwork and drains on the

road from Changodur to Bowla, on which Rs. 5,470 were expended; and others, again passing into Sind, found employment and food in clearing various small lines of road in the Thurr and Parkur Frontier Districts.

II.—Bridges.

Siddlegoondy Bridge.

264. *Canara.*—The route of the Cotton traffic of Bunkapore to Yellapore, and thence to Carwar, is seriously checked by the Gungawully River crossing the line at Siddlegoondy, about midway between Yellapore and Moondagode, and it naturally avoids this obstacle by following the Sirey from Moondagode to Coompta. A bridge over the Gungawully has now been commenced, consisting of iron girders resting on granite piers, the centre span being 85 feet, and the side spans 20 feet. The masonry work and approaches will be completed before the monsoon, but the want of suitable iron in the Bombay market has prevented the construction of the girders, and they have now been sent for from England. The estimate is Rs. 51,042, of which Rs. 9,176 have been expended.

(Local Funds.)

265. *Kulladghee.*—A pile bridge, to cost Rs. 41,297, has been commenced at Kulladghee from Local Funds; there are 15 bays of 30 feet each; the abutments have been completed. Expenditure, Rs. 6,091.

266. *Southern Konkun.*—A new bridge has been built on the road from the Koombharli Ghaut to Chiploon, over the Kootearee river, to replace one washed away during the rains of 1866; it is of five 30-feet arches, and has cost Rs. 15,461.

Punchgunga River.

267. *Kolapore.*—The large bridge over the Punchgunga River close to Kolapore, and on the mail road to Madras, is being con-

structed by the Kolapore State. The amount provided is 3 lakhs; but as the estimate is Rs. 2,52,403, a small grant-in-aid will be required from the Imperial Treasury. There are 7 arches of 60 feet span; the south abutment and 4 piers have been raised to a height of 18 feet over footings; the foundations of the 5th pier have been got in, and the excavation for the foundations of the 6th pier and the north abutment have been sunk to a depth of 24 feet; these excavations fill rapidly with water, the baling and pumping out of which is a source of great expense and considerable delay. The expenditure up to date has been Rs. 58,882.

Oodgaon Bridge.

268. The Kolapore State also proposes to construct a large bridge over the river Krishna at Oodgaon, on the road from Kolapore to Meeruj, and on to Beejapore, offering 2 lakhs for its construction.

Seena Bridge.

269. *Sholapore.*—The bridge over the Seena river, on the Barsee road, of 11 arches of 40 feet span, which was almost completed at the commencement of the year, has been finished at a cost of Rs. 2,50,292.

Quoina Bridge.

270. *Sattara.*—All the masonry portions of the Quoina bridge at Kurar have been completed up to roadway level, with the exception of piers Nos. 5 and 6, the well foundations of which are giving great trouble. In pier No. 5 the brick cylinders have been sunk to a depth of 23 feet, and it is anticipated that there will be no further difficulty with this pier. Little has been done to pier No. 6, the brick cylinders having reached a layer of hard conglomerate, which prevents their sinking further, and has caused them to cant considerably out of the vertical. The ironwork for the 4 centre spans of 108 feet each is on the ground, and the girders for one opening on the

Sattara side will be got into position before the rains. The estimate is Rs. 3,60,742, and the expenditure Rs. 2,99,352.

271. *Poona Districts.*—The old wooden Wellesley Bridge over the Moota River at the Sungum, on the road from Poona to Kirkee, having become decayed, a project is in preparation for a new masonry bridge of eleven 60-feet arches.

Girna Bridge.

272. *Candeish.*—The bridge over the river Girna at Mehoonbarra, on the road from Dhoolia to Chalisgaum, consists of 19 arches of 40 feet span, with a height of roadway of 37 feet above the river bed. The estimate is Rs. 1,62,314; the work is only just commencing.

Khall Bridge.

273. *Northern Konkun.*—The bridge over the Khall river at Mangaon, on the main north and south Konkun road, of eight 50-feet arches, was commenced in October, and is now up to springing. Estimate, Rs. 1,16,330; expended, Rs. 34,958.

Nahier Bridge. (Local Funds.)

274. *Surat and Broach.*—The Nahier Bridge, five 30-feet brick arches, over a creek on the road from Broach to Ahmode, has been completed at a cost to Local Funds of Rs. 34,632.

Bhookee Bridge. (Local Funds.)

275. Over the Bhookee Creek, on the same road, a bridge of four 30-feet arches, to cost Rs. 34,069, is in progress, Rs. 22,100 having been expended.

Mohur Bridge.

276. *Kaira.*—The Mohur Bridge, of five 60-feet waterways, masonry abutments, and cast iron screw pile piers of 18″ outside diameter, is in rapid progress. Three out of four piers, each being of 4 piles, have been completed; the fourth will be ready in April; and it is hoped that the wrought iron bow string girders will be in position by the middle of June, and the bridge opened for traffic by the end of the rains. Estimate, Rs. 51,879; expended, Rs. 28,588.

Ungharee Bridge. (Local Funds.)

277. The bridge near the village of Ungharee, on the road from Annund Railway station to Palloo, and on through Godra and Dohud into Malwa, was partially finished in 1866, but was stopped for want of funds; it has now been resumed, and will be completed before the rains. Estimate, Rs. 16,294; expended, Rs. 6,182.

Beelodra Bridge. (Local Funds.)

278. Trams of wrought iron plates, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in thickness, to save the planking, and lessen vibration, have been laid on the Beelodra Bridge near Neriad, on the road from Neriad to Kupperwunj, at a cost of Rs. 4,727.

Balapeer Bridge. (Local Funds.)

279. A masonry bridge of two 20-feet spans, built some years ago over a creek close to the Balapeer gate, Kaira, having been several times damaged by floods, two 26-feet spans are being added. The roadway is on wrought iron girders, with masonry piers and abutments. Estimate, Rs. 12,793; expended, Rs. 5,035. The work will be completed before the rains.

Mitral Bridge. (Local Funds.)

280. A bridge of 20 feet waterway, with a roadway of 12 feet, carried by two wrought iron girders, is being constructed over a small stream which crosses the country cart track from Neriad to Pitlad and Cambay, near the village of Mitral. Estimate, Rs. 2,627; expended, Rs. 560.

Saburmuttee Bridge.

281. *Ahmedabad.*—The estimate of the Saburmuttee Bridge has been raised to Rs. 5,16,737, the floods of August 1867 having shown that it would be advisable to add 9 feet to the height of the bridge. The piles of nine piers have been screwed, and the placing of the girders in position is about to be commenced. The total expenditure up to date has been Rs. 4,01,880. The probable additional cost of approaches to the bridge is Rs. 6,985.

Local Funds.

282. *Sind.*—On the trunk road from Kotree to Rookun (towards Shikarpoor) 38 bridges over canals are being constructed from Local Funds. 20 are completed, with the exception of pitching; 11 will be ready in May. The estimate is Rs. 32,090, and the expenditure Rs. 11,417. Two brick bridges, one of 16 feet span and the other of 35 feet, have been built on the road from Adum-ka-Tanda to Alyar-ka-Tanda, at a cost of Rs. 5,313. Two brick bridges, each of 35 feet span, have been constructed over the Sangurwah, on the roads from Adum-ka-Tanda to Meerpoor, and to Gotana. A bridge of 60 feet span, to cost Rs. 7,855, and another of 90 feet, to cost Rupees 10,949, have been commenced over the Western Narra at Kukkur and Kolachee.

III.—River Improvements.

Indus Navigation.

283. The improvement of the navigation of the Indus at Sukkur has been carried on as rapidly as possible; the time between the fall of the river in November and its rise in March being rather a limited working season. The rock excavation has been continued, a strip about 80 feet in width giving a quantity equal to 468,591 cubic feet, having been cut down to within a few inches of zero on the Bukkur gauge. The success of this work has already been proved; steamers are not now detained at Sukkur on account of the strength of the current; neither is there any necessity for lightening vessels, as formerly, previous to their passage through the Pass. After each inundation a heavy deposit of silt remains over the rock, and this costs time and money to remove before blasting operations can be carried on. The quantity removed this year was 1,034,106 cubic feet. The estimated cost is Rs. 2,05,984, of which Rs. 1,94,725 have been expended.

IV.—Accommodation for Travellers.

Grant Road Dhurumsala.

284. The new Dhurumsala near the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company's Station (Grant Road), at the junction of four cross roads, is a Venetian-Gothic building, designed by Colonel Wilkins, R.E. The centre portion contains four rooms 11¾ feet by 15 feet, and two rooms 25 feet by 15 feet. Each wing, which is at an angle of 147° with the centre, is 107 feet by 14 feet, divided into two rooms of unequal size. The tower is 50 feet in height, with a high-pitched roof. The construction is Coorla irregular rubble, with Porebunder dressings. The cost, Rs. 65,130, has been met from the 1 per cent. Income Tax Balances.

Travellers' Bungalows. (Local Funds.)

285. Travellers' Bungalows have been completed, or are in progress, at Gairseppa Falls, Tirlcope, and Dastikope, in the Dharwar Collectorate; Ambolee, Kannoor, Danoolee, and Akarsee on the Parpoolee Ghaut road, and Sanund, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, on the road to Rajkote.

Dhurumsalas. (Local Funds.)

286. Dhurumsalas are being constructed at Huttikerry, on the Arbyle Ghaut road to Carwar; at Kulghutghee and Narulghee, in the Dharwar Collectorate; at Tungargee, Hoongoond, Kulladghee, Kortee, Kolhar, Dholked, Tidgondy, Annuckwaree, Bullolee, Goondwan, Hoom Hypurga, Tamba, and Moodibehal, in the Kulladghee Collectorate; at March Railway Station; at Goreh Boodrook, in the Poona districts; at Malligaum; at Peeplode, Oorwara, and Dohud, in the Kaira districts; at Truck, Mayting, and Bolakhan's Thanna, in Sind. A large Dhurumsala is also in course of construction at Anund, in the Kaira districts, which is to cost Rs. 22,451, of which Mr. Premchund Roychund gave Rs. 15,000.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

I.—Municipal.

Eastern Boulevard.

287. *Bombay.*—The progress of this work has been delayed for the construction of the new Municipal sewer; it will shortly be completed. Estimate, Rs. 58,216; expenditure, Rs. 42,900.

Churney Road.

288. A road, 60 feet wide, has been commenced along the inside of the Railway on the Back Bay reclamation, between the two Churney roads, to open out the station lately erected. The estimate is Rs. 29,027.

Esplanade Roads.

289. Metalled roads, 36 feet wide, have been made on the side of Lot 5, and on the rear of Lots 1 to 5 near Bazaar Gate Street, on which buildings are in course of erection. The cost has been Rupees 7,735. A road has been made, 80 feet wide, with footpaths of 12 feet, between the sites of the University Buildings and the High Court; one on the north of Lot 28 (Treacher's) 54 feet wide, with footpaths of 12 feet, and one joining these two and running between the High Court site and the buildings in course of erection in Rampart Row, 36 feet wide, without footpaths. The cost has been Rs. 18,582. The road leading from the Bazaar Gate to the foot of the Carnac overbridge, and the roads round the new Markets, have been widened; the portion which passes through the Boree Bunder Lines remains untouched until the Sepoys' huts can be removed. The estimate is Rs. 86,729, and the expenditure has been Rs. 50,641, the cost being borne by the Esplanade Fee Fund. From this fund Rs. 20,095 have been expended in planting trees and protecting them with wooden or iron cages; and Rs. 2,097 have been expended in putting up 44 cast iron posts, with lamps, on the sea wall road.

290. The ditches below the bridge at the entrance of Fort George and the low ground in rear of Hodge's Ravelin, have been filled in at a cost of Rs. 4,708; and Rs. 6,120 have been expended on minor drainage works on the Esplanade. Masonry platforms have been constructed round three trees at a cost of Rs. 1,177, and the west side of the Marine parade ground has been railed in at a cost of Rs. 836.

Esplanade Minor Works. (Fee Fund)

291. A grant of Rs. 15,000 was made from the 1 per cent. Income Tax Balances for the construction of railing round the Racecourse at Byculla, and the work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 13,830.

Racecourse.

292. *Poona.*—The garden between the Moota Moola (FitzGerald) Bridge and the Bund has been completed at a cost of Rs. 25,172, from the 1 per cent. Income Tax Balances. The fountain given by Mr. Bholagier Maugier has been erected.

293. *Northern Konkun.*—The Bund near Garbet's Point, Matheran, has been completed, with the exception of a small bridge over the waste weir. Estimate, Rs. 6,628; expenditure, Rs. 5,832, from the Income Tax Balances.

Matheran Water-supply.

294. *Ahmedabad.*—The water distribution at Ahmedabad has been slightly extended, 2,900 feet additional of iron piping having been laid, supplying three new stand posts. The old pumping engine has been made more effective by the fitting of larger air vessels, &c. A number of new stand-posts has been purchased, and will be erected as soon as the storage tank at the river side has been completed. The contribution received during the year was Rs. 3,073, and the expenditure Rs. 2,760. The total expenditure has been Rs. 29,647.

Water-supply.

295. *Kurrachee.*—It is proposed to supply Kurrachee with water from the River Mulleer; a detailed project has been called for. The cost is roughly estimated at 6 lakhs, and the money will be advanced, as a loan to the Municipality, from the Imperial Treasury.

Water-supply.

II.—HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

296. *Bombay.*—The work executed this year has been chiefly confined to the Commissariat Wharf at the north end of the Reclamation, where 7½ millions of cubic feet of earth, 1½ millions cubic feet of dry rubble stone breakwater, and 340 running feet of masonry walling, have been put in. The reclamation near the Fort commenced by the Railway Company has been completed. The Flotilla and Steam Workshops have been kept in very constant work throughout the year, and have worked well. The expenditure during the year has been 11½ lakhs, of which, however, 4½ lakhs were paid to the Railway Company for work previously carried out by them for a station, and not now required for that purpose. The total expenditure has been Rs. 38,68,860.

Moody Bay Reclamation.

297. The reclamation of Apollo Bay has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 14,36,845. The area is 27½ acres, with an average depth of about 12 feet, and it has a wharfage of 1,687 yards, the average height of the wall being 19 feet. This gives a rate of Rs. 52,250 per acre, and Rs. 10¾ per square yard.

Apollo Bay Reclamation.

298. This reclamation has not progressed as rapidly as was expected, owing to the amount of rock blasting in the basin. The estimated cost is Rs. 3,81,276; expenditure, Rs. 2,78,932.

Gun-carriage Reclamation.

Apollo Pier Extension.

299. A great improvement is being effected to the principal landing-place of Bombay, the Apollo Pier being widened out to the full width of the approach road. In advance of the masonry pier there will be a large floating pontoon, which will rise and fall with tide, the pontoon being connected with the pier by an iron bridge. The estimated cost is Rs. 4,86,593, of which Rupees 51,492 have been expended. The foundations are from 18 to 20 feet below mean sea level; the occurrence of large boulders interfering with the pile-driving delayed the progress of the first two coffer-dams, but the walling is now rapidly progressing.

300. *Carwar.*—During the past year 150 running feet of wharf wall have been constructed at Carwar, of large blocks of granite, increasing the length to 800 feet. Estimate, Rupees 11,51,136; expenditure, Rs. 6,99,638.

301. *Northern Konkun.*—The expenditure on the following Bunders and Piers in the Colaba Sub-Collectorate has been met from Local Funds and Port Funds, aided by grants from the 1 per cent. Income Tax Balances:—

Bassein Bunder.

The Bunder at Bassein having been very nearly completed, has been opened to the public. Expenditure, Rs. 16,996.

Mora Bunder.

The Mora Bunder has been finally completed, having cost Rs. 1,07,809.

Karanjah Bunder.

The Karanjah Bunder is still incomplete, owing to difficulties with the contractor having only lately been got over. The estimate is Rs. 1,02,016, and the expenditure, Rs. 70,826.

Rewas Pier.

The Rewas Pier has been completed, but something still remains to finish up the approach road. The pier is on wooden piles 440 feet long, 16 feet broad, with 5 feet low water. The approach is 2 miles

long, over a soft swamp, and is embanked and pitched. The expenditure has been Rs. 95,384.

Dhurumtur Pier.

The Dhurumtur Pier of wooden piles, 150 feet long, 12 feet broad, and 5 feet low water, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 16,263.

Floating Pier.

302. *Surat.*—The Surat Floating Pier has been completed, together with the approach from the Castle, and was opened for traffic in January. Expended, Rs. 72,401, from Local Funds.

Manora Breakwater.

303. *Kurrachee Harbour Works.*—Active operations have been resumed on the Kurrachee Harbour Works. The deposit of rubble stone for the base of the Manora Breakwater was commenced. The stone is brought by native craft from the coast, 12 to 15 miles westward of Kurrachee. About one-tenth of the base, of 10,000 tons, will be deposited by the middle of May.

Dredging on Bar.

Dredging under Manora Point was carried on from December to March, 63,677 tons being removed. An increase of minimum depth of 2½ feet, that is from 11 to 13½ feet at low water, has been obtained, the width being 240 feet. At the middle of the bar the water space obtained by dredging in 1867-68 has been maintained, but the depth is reduced to 12 feet.

Chinnee Creek.

The Chinnee creek waters will shortly be diverted by making an opening in the Napier Mole opposite the bridge.

Deepwater Point.

At Deeepwater Point 2,201 tons have been removed by dredging.

General effects.

The periodical surveys have been kept up; the changes shown, though generally favourable, have no very immediate bearing on the state of the navigation, excepting in the steady improvement of the channel under Manora Point.

III.—Lighthouses.

304. *Bombay.*—The Lighthouse on the South-West Prongs has been commenced; the foundations of the coffer-dam, and the first tier of concrete blocks, having been put in. A number of concrete blocks are ready in the Moody Bay Workshops for the ensuing season's operations. The tower is of stone; its diameter at low water mark is 40 feet, and at top 16 feet; its height 140 feet above, and foundations 8 feet below, low water mark; the pressure on the base is under 4 tons per superficial foot. Some doubt having been expressed as to the reliability of the substratum on the site to bear the weight of the Lighthouse, the point has been set at rest by a Committee viz. Lieut. Colonel Trevor, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, Mr. Ormiston, Chief Engineer Elphinstone Land and Press Company, and Mr. LeMesurier, Chief Engineer Great Indian Peninsula Railway, who have decided that the foundations could be relied on for a much heavier structure, and that the site chosen is the best. The estimate is Rupees 5,84,206, and the expenditure Rs. 81,651.

305. *Southern Konkun.*—A lighthouse is being constructed on the outermost of the Vingorla Rocks. The tower is 40 feet high, thus placing the light 110 feet above sea level. The light will be a dioptric of the 4th order, having a visible compass of 288° of horizon. The subsidiary buildings consist of a Barrack for the accommodation of 5 Light-keepers, with storage room for 5 months' supplies. Estimate, Rs. 28,221; expenditure, Rs. 14,990. The cost is defrayed from Port Funds.

IMPERIAL AND LOCAL.

The Appropriations and Outlay for the Public Works of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1868-69 were as follows (exclusive of the Grant for Railways):—

1868-69.	Rs.	Rs.
The Imperial Grant, exclusive of Establishment, but inclusive of Tools and Plant.	1,35,93,279	
Expenditure ditto ditto	1,12,60,244	
Saving.....	23,33,035	
Local Funds Grant, exclusive of Establishment, but inclusive of Tools and Plant.	27,64,240	
Expenditure ditto ditto	18,25,895	
Saving.....	9,38,345	
Or		
Imperial Grant	1,35,93,279	
Local Grant.....	27,64,240	
		1,63,57,519
Outlay.		
Imperial	1,12,60,244	
Local.....	18,25,895	
		1,30,86,139
Saving.....	.....	32,71,380
Cost of Establishment.		
Imperial	21,26,748	
Local	66,178	
Total.....	.....	21,92,926

Cost of Establishment, Rs. 21,92,926, gives a percentage of 16·75 on the Expenditure of Rs. 1,30,86,139; including contributions the percentage is 16·52.

IMPERIAL.

Account of Appropriation and Outlay for Public orks, Imperial, in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1868-69.

Service Heads	Grants as per Budget Orders.	Outlay	Difference.	
			Outlay less than Grant.	Outlay more than Grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.				
Military ..... Special Fund	16,00,000	6,22,016	9,77,984	....
Military ..... Ordinary „	32,94,800	29,50,844	3,43,956	....
Civil Buildings .. Special Fund	6,66,000	2,54,642	4,11,358	....
Civil Buildings .. Ordinary „	7,64,200	12,81,670	....	5,17,470
Agricultural .... Extraordinary	21,50,000	13,72,801	10,77,199	....
Agricultural .... Ordinary	3,00,000			
Communications .. Special Fund	5,000	26,832	....	21,832
Communications .. Ordinary „	9,34,600	12,74,891	....	3,40,291
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..... Special Fund	15,59,000	15,29,063	29,937	....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..... Ordinary „	1,25,000	1,69,133	....	44,133
	1,13,98,600	94,81,892	19,16,708	....
Repairs.				
Military	6,55,200	5,39,366	1,15,834	....
Civil Buildings	3,52,200	3,11,396	40,804	....
Agricultural	4,50,000	4,17,513	32,487	....
Communications	4,85,900	3,85,692	1,00,208	....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	27,500	27,528	....	28
	19,70,800	16,81,495	2,89,305	....
Establishment.				
Agricultural, Extraordinary	3,00,000	19,41,531	1,66,069	....
Other Services	18,07,600			
Social Fund	1,70,000	1,85,217	....	15,217
	22,77,600	21,26,748	1,50,852	....
Tools and Plant.				
Agricultural, Extraordinary	50,000	1,81,010	68,990	....
Other Services	2,00,000			
	2,50,000	1,81,010	68,990	....
Profit and Loss	....	3,373	....	3,373
Total	1,58,97,000	1,34,74,518	24,22,482	....
Deduct reductions of grant	1,43,398	....	....	1,43,398
Less decrease in Stock	....	87,526	87,526	....
Grand Total	1,57,53,602	1,33,86,992	23,66,610	....

Expenditure on Imperial Works from Funds supplied in addition to the Budget Grant.	Amount of Contribution.	Outlay.	Less.	More.
Grants-in-aid from Local Funds	5,81,229	5,77,067	4,162	....
Contributions	3,60,928	1,87,178	1,73,750	....

IMPERIAL.

Account of Appropriation and Outlay for Public Works, Imperial, in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1868-69.

Service Heads	Grants as they stood on the 31st March 1869.	Expenditure.	Difference. Less than Grant.	Difference. More than Grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.				
Military ..... Special Fund	15,48,012	6,22,016	9,25,996	....
Military ..... Ordinary ,, ...	33,18,113	29,50,844	3,67,269	....
Civil Buildings. .. Special ,, ...	5,18,306	2,54,642	2,63,664	....
Civil Buildings. .. Ordinary ,, ...	7,70,040	12,81,670	....	5,11,630
Agricultural .... Extraordinary	21,50,000	13,72,801	10,92,999	....
Agricultural .... Ordinary	3,15,800			
Communications .. Special Fund	5,000	26,832	....	21,832
Communications .. Ordinary ,, ...	11,90,544	12,74,891	....	84,347
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..... Special Fund	16,76,122	15,29,063	1,47,059	....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..... Ordinary ,, ...	1,21,128	1,69,133	....	48,005
	1,16,13,065	94,81,892	21,31,173	....
Repairs.				
Military	5,80,837	5,39,366	41,471	....
Civil Buildings	3,52,200	3,11,396	40,804	....
Agricultural	4,34,200	4,17,513	16,687	....
Communications	4,37,400	3,85,692	51,708	....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	26,600	27,528	....	928
	18,31,237	16,81,495	1,49,742	....
Establishment.				
Agricultural, Extraordinary	3,00,000	19,41,531	48,792	....
Other Services	16,90,323			
Special Fund	1,70,000	1,85,217	....	15,217
	21,60,323	21,26,748	33,575	....
Tools and Plant.				
Agricultural, Extraordinary	50,000	1,81,010	....	32,033
Other Services	98,977			
	1,48,977	1,81,010	....	32,033
Profit and Loss	....	3,373	....	3,373
Total....	1,57,53,602	1,34,74,518	22,79,084	....
Less decrease in Stock	....	87,526	87,526	....
Grand Total....	1,57,53,602	1,33,86,992	23,66,610	....

Expenditure on Imperial Works from Funds supplied in addition to the Budget Grant.	Amount of Contribution.	Outlay.	Less.	More.
Grants-in-aid from Local Funds	5,81,229	5,77,067	4,162	....
Contributions	3,60,928	1,87,178	1,73,750	....

LOCAL.

Account of Appropriation and Outlay for Public Works, Local, in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1868-69.

Service Heads	Grants as per Budget Orders.	Expenditure	Difference. Less than Grant.	Difference. More than Grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.				
Military	....	....	....	....
Civil Buildings	1,89,051	1,05,616	83,435	....
Agricultural	....	....	....	....
Communications	2,55,138	6,70,600	....	4,15,462
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,45,429	2,27,462	....	82,033
	5,89,618	10,03,678	....	4,14,060
Repairs.				
Military	....	....	....	....
Civil Buildings	8,738	11,224	....	2,486
Agricultural	3,000	604	2,396	....
Communications	1,59,245	2,39,083	....	79,838
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	13,915	37,252	....	23,337
	1,84,898	2,88,163	....	1,03,265
Establishment.				
Salaries, Travelling Allowances, Contingencies	36,750	15,916	20,834	....
	36,750	15,916	20,834	....
Tools and Plant	1,500	7,249	....	5,749
Grants-in-aid to Imperial Works	4,86,277	5,77,067	....	90,790
Profit and Loss	....	....	....	....
Total	12,99,043	18,92,073	....	5,93,030
Net increase by additional grants, or share of grants, made over to Public Works Department	15,57,025	....	15,57,025	....
Grand Total	28,56,068	18,92,073	9,63,995	....
Grants from Imperial Funds in aid of Local Works	15,000	15,000	....	....
Contributions for Local Works	....	....	....	....

LOCAL.

Account of Appropriation and Outlay for Public Works, Local, in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1868-69.

Service Heads	Grants as they stood on the 31st March 1869.	Expenditure.	Difference	
			Less than Grant.	More than Grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.				
Military	....	....	....	....
Civil Buildings	2,66,763	1,05,616	1,61,147	....
Agricultural	....	....	....	....
Communications	13,66,143	6,70,600	6,95,543	....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,44,515	2,27,462	1,17,053	....
	19,77,421	10,03,678	9,73,743	....
Repairs.				
Military	....	....	....	....
Civil Buildings	16,908	11,224	5,684	....
Agricultural	3,000	604	2,396	....
Communications	2,67,729	2,39,083	28,646	....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	34,111	37,252	....	3,141
	3,21,748	2,88,163	33,585	....
Establishment.				
Salaries, Travelling Allowances, Contingencies	41,566	15,916	25,650	....
	41,566	15,916	25,650	....
Tools and Plant	4,396	7,249	....	2,853
Grants-in-aid to Imperial Works	5,10,937	5,77,067	....	66,130
Total....	28,56,068	18,92,073	9,63,995	....
Grants from Imperial Funds in aid of Local Works	15,000	15,000	....	....
Contributions for Local Works	....	....	....	....

Abstract of Expenditure on all heads of Imperial Funds.

Service Heads	Imperial Funds	Local Fund Grant-in-aid to Imperial.	Contributions	Total.
Original Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	35,72,860	....	12,880	35,85,740
Civil Buildings	15,36,312	36,984	78,408	16,51,704
Agricultural	13,72,801	....	....	13,72,801
Communications	13,01,723	12,032	65,619	13,79,374
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	16,98,196	....	15,376	17,13,572
	94,81,892	49,016	1,72,283	97,03,191
Repairs.				
Military	5,39,366	....	1,026	5,40,392
Civil Buildings	3,11,396	....	3,231	3,14,627
Agricultural	4,17,513	....	....	4,17,513
Communications	3,85,692	4,77,789	10,613	8,74,094
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	27,528	....	25	27,553
	16,81,495	4,77,789	14,895	21,74,179
Establishment	21,26,748	50,262	....	21,77,010
Tools and Plant	1,81,010	....	....	1,81,010
Profit and Loss	3,373	....	....	3,373
Total....	1,34,74,518	5,77,067	1,87,178	1,43,38,763
Decrease in Stock	87,526	....	....	87,526
Grand Total....	1,33,86,992	5,77,067	1,87,178	1,41,51,237

RAILWAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

No additions were made to the open line during the year under review; the total length open was 874¼ miles, of which 261 miles are double.

Important alterations have been carried out in the Engineering Department of the Company: instead of one Chief Resident Engineer, two Chief Engineers have now been appointed—the one, Mr LeMesurier, having charge of the line from Bombay to Raichore, on the South-East Extension, and to Bhosawul on the North-East Extension; the other, Mr. Brereton, having charge of the Nagpore Branch, and the extension from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore. This division of labour was necessary on account of the large number of works that were under reconstruction, and also to secure greater efficiency in carrying out those works still under construction on the unopened line.

Open Line.

Concan Division.

Waree Bunder.—The general Goods Station is completed, with the exception of one or two minor works. The Carriage Shed also has been finished, and handed over to the Locomotive Department; the north goods shed is in possession of the Stores Department, and the Hydraulic machinery has been in use since December 1868. The sidings to the wharves for the Stores Department have been completed as far as the land will permit.

The works for the permanent Terminal Station at Boree Bunder have not yet been commenced; the designs are being prepared by the Company's Consulting Engineer in England.

Quadrupling Line.—The work of quadrupling the line from Boree Bunder to Byculla is being carried forward, and permanent fence walling has been erected; it is proposed to extend the quadrupling of the line as far as Chinchpoogly in order to provide increased siding accommodation near Bombay.

Doubling Line.—The double line from Callian to Kurjur has been opened for traffic, and the old line closed for the purpose of renewing sleepers and worn-out rails, and re-ballasting.

During the monsoon of 1868 the line was again flooded between Tanna and Callian, Callian and Narel, and Callian and Titwallah; additional waterways are being provided, and the question of raising the line also is under discussion.

Bhore Ghaut.—The Mhowke Mullee Viaduct has been completed, and the double line opened for traffic. The design consists of two Warren girders of 202 feet span, with a central masonry pier built in block in course; new abutments also had to be erected in advance of the former ones, in order to give the necessary length of straight line which the use of girders entailed. The single line over this viaduct was opened for traffic on the 1st July 1868, and the double at the close of this official year.

The overhanging mass of rock above No. 21 Tunnel having shown signs of movement, it has been considered advisable to remove it by blasting.

At No. 16 Tunnel a wall, 80 feet in length, is being built to support the roof, which appeared in a dangerous state.

A portion of the retaining wall near the Reversing station, which showed signs of failure, has also been rebuilt.

The lengthening of the Thakoorwadee catch siding has been completed, and designs are also under preparation for lengthening that at Woonee. A catch siding is also being carried out at Khandalla, and it is proposed to have another short one a

short distance above the Reversing station, and one on the Reversing station itself. Surveys for lengthening the present Reversing station, or doing away with it altogether, are also being carried out.

Mhowlee Viaduct.—The filling-in of the ravine spanned by this viaduct is nearly completed.

Mokowna Viaduct.—The 35-feet arch under this work is nearly complete, and the filling-in will shortly be commenced.

Thull Ghaut. Ehegaum Viaduct.—The cracks in the spandrils of this work having shown signs of increase, girders have been fixed over the end arches, and designs are under consideration for making the work permanently secure. The cracks in this work are, in all probability, due more to the expansion of the girders than any other cause.

The lining of No. 2 Tunnel is progressing, and the work will probably be completed at the close of the monsoon.

On both Ghauts the slopes of the cuttings are being flattened in parts, and loose or dangerous masses of rock removed; the side drainage is also being improved.

Two catch sidings have been opened between Egutpoora and the Reversing station, which will, it is hoped, secure the future safe working of this portion of the Ghaut, and a third one is under consideration.

Lanowlee to Sholapore.

The work of reconstruction in this section of the line is being rapidly pushed forward; 12 arches have been rebuilt, and a large number are under construction. The line has also been raised to a height of 3 feet above the arches in very many bridges in order to prevent vibration.

Kirkulla.—Down passenger platform has been completed, platform siding lengthened 350 feet, and palisade fencing completed.

Tulligaum and Kirkee.—At Tulligaum a goods siding has been completed, and the up platform extended 100 feet; the up platform and siding at Kirkee are also finished.

Poona.—Important alterations and additions to this station are in progress; the main building is being added to, and increased accommodation for the goods traffic is being provided; a new engine shed is also to be built here.

Lonee.—This new station was completed, and handed over to the traffic in August 1868.

Sholapore.—A 3rd class passenger shed is in course of construction, and provision has been made for securing a better supply of water.

Egutpoora to Bhosawul.

Godavery Viaduct.—The down line portion of the new viaduct, which consists of 2 land spans of 60 feet and 2 centre spans of 132 feet, was inspected by the Government Engineer on the 22nd of December, and the examination proved satisfactory; the erection of the down line girders will be proceeded with as soon as the demolition of the old bridge permits.

Waugoor Viaduct.—Timber tressels are in course of erection to relieve the piers of the weight and vibration of the iron girders, and when these are completed, the work of rebuilding the piers will be put in hand.

Doubling the Line.—The section of the new up line from Egutpoora to Kujgaum, a distance of 130½ miles, was opened for traffic on the 10th January 1869, and that from Kujgaum to Myjee will shortly be ready for traffic. The completion of the doubling has been delayed, in a great measure, by the dilatoriness of the contractors, and to some degree by the deficiency of permanent-way material.

Bhosawul to Khundwa.

On this section of the line there have been heavy renewals of sleepers, fencing, and ballast, owing to the rapid decay of the junglewood, and the original bad quality of the ballast.

Taptee Viaduct.—This work has shown no further signs of decay, and crushing on the face of the piers and the soffit of the arches; the design on which the new bridge is to be constructed is under consideration in England.

The *Sookee Viaduct* has been made secure against danger from floods by stone pitching to slopes and addition to wing walls; the construction of a new bridge about 30 chains to the north of the present structure, and a diversion at that point is recommended by the Chief Engineer.

During the monsoon a considerable flood filled the *Abna River*, submerging the girder superstructure to within a few feet of the rails; the line will have to be raised to ensure future safety.

Bhosawul Depôt.—The following works have been completed :—

Eight blocks for the Traffic Department.

Building for the residence and offices of the Locomotive and Traffic Departments, occupied by Chief Engineer.

Travellers' bungalow, occupied chiefly by Traffic Department.

Arrangement for supply of water from the Taptee.

The Stores building is nearly completed; the School-house and Schoolmaster's residence, and the new halting station, are also well in hand. Extensive repairs to the old works have been carried out, and the station generally much improved.

Bhosawul to Nagpore.

The renewals of sleepers on this section have been exceed-

ingly heavy, and the re-ballasting of the line entails a large expenditure.

New *Crossing Stations* at Parus, Boregaum, and Koorun are open for traffic, and the water-supply arrangements are nearly completed; additional measures have also been adopted to secure a good supply to each station from the nearest suitable site.

Additional *Siding* accommodation, to the extent of about 12 miles, has been provided, including Cotton sidings at Neemgaum, Sheagaum, Moortizapore, Budnaira, and Wurdah stations.

Goods sheds at Mulkapore, Neamgaum, Sheagaum, Akola, Moortizapore, Poolgaum, and Wurdah have been completed.

At Sheagaum, Engine-drivers' quarters, a Stores building, and Traffic Superintendent's residence, have been finished, as also bungalows for the Locomotive Foreman and Audit Club at Budnaira.

Reconstruction Works.—The contract for the reconstruction of work on No. 13 contract, which was let to Messrs. Glover & Co., has been cancelled, and re-let to Messrs. Charnock, Mitchell, & Reid. A quarry of excellent stone has been opened near Parus, and a tramway, of 4 miles in length, laid down thence to the station. The Mulkapore and other old quarries have been closed.

The two heaviest works of reconstruction on No. 13 contract, at the Obmer and Mahana rivers, will be well advanced before the setting in of the monsoon. Much work has been done in the way of diversions, raising the road over bridges, and strengthening failing works.

The reconstruction of the works on 14 contract has been let to Mr. Chalmers. Excellent quarries have been opened out, and the works are being carried out with much energy.

LINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

No. 15 *Contract.—Bheer to Hurdah.*

Arrangements were made with Mr. Wythes' Agent, in April 1868, to push on the reconstruction of the works which suffered so severely from the unusual monsoon floods of 1867; but unfortunately the contractors have not brought that energy to bear upon the completion of the work which was to have been expected from a firm of Messrs. Wythes' standing. The materials and character of the work executed are reported by the Chief Engineer to be unsatisfactory.

The heavy works that require pushing on are the Chota Towa Viaduct of eight 60-feet girder spans and four 30-feet arches; and the Kala Machuk, consisting of 5 spans of 100 feet; the latter work is the key to the opening of the line to Hurdah.

No. 16 *Contract.—Hurdah to Sohagpore.*

The *earthwork* is completed; 30,000 cubic yards of ballast remain to be spread. 74 miles, out of 82 miles, of permanent-way have been laid, but, with the exception of about 7 miles recently laid, the whole of this length will have to be re-laid on account of the decay of the junglewood sleepers.

The *masonry* work is nearly complete. The most important work is the Towa Viaduct, consisting of four spans of 210 feet, and two of 130 feet; the masonry of this is almost finished, and is reported to be of excellent quality: the design, which has difficult battering lines and curves, has been most admirably carried out. The girders are now being erected.

The stations, and one of the new passing stations, have been completed as originally designed, but will require several additions.

No. 17 Contract.—Sohagpore to Jubbulpore.

The new works and additions which were rendered necessary by the disastrous floods of 1867 are being satisfactorily pushed on, and will be completed by May 1870.

The earthwork and ballasting throughout this contract are almost finished.

The whole of the junglewood sleepers which have been laid into the road are now worthless, and will have to be renewed.

Viaducts.—The *Daodhye Viaduct* is in a forward state, and will be ready for the girders within a short period.

The founding of the piers of the *Shukkur Viaduct* has proved to be a work of very great difficulty and cost: this has arisen from the immense depth of loose sand, full of water, and layers of varying thickness of the hardest flinty conglomerate, which rendered the well sinking very slow and costly. This portion of the work is now complete, and the foundations are being laid in. The masonry work will probably be finished by March 1870.

The 2nd abutment of the *Sheir Viaduct* is being pushed on, and eight out of the nine girders have been fixed.

The masonry of the *Baloorewa Viaduct* is complete, and ready to receive the girders, which are fitted and ready for hoisting.

The girders of the *Nerbudda Viaduct* have not yet been hoisted, on account of the failure of the lifting chairs, and some of the girder material being deficient, but two pairs of girders are now ready for hoisting, and good progress has been made with the others.

Little or nothing has yet been done to the station works; but there is nothing to delay the completion of all but the Jubbulpore station, by the time the line is opened for traffic.

No. 18 *Contract.—Sholapore to Koolburga.*

There has been little progress on this contract, and the contractor's agent and his subordinate have carried on the work in a most unsatisfactory manner. It has been considered necessary to close the contract and complete the works departmentally.

The *Juguljee Viaduct*, which was ordered to be pulled down, owing to the under-scouring from floods, has been rebuilt.

The *Boree Viaduct* has progressed but slowly; the piers are now being built under the new specification, and those erected under the old specification are to be pulled down and rebuilt.

About one-half of the ballasting has been done, and the permanent-way has been laid up to the 35th mile.

The contractors refused to commence either station buildings or inspectors' bungalows until increased rates were conceded.

No. 19 *Contract.—Koolburga to Raichore.*

The *earthworks* are nearly complete; about 18 miles of ballasting have been carried out. Considerable progress has been made with the *masonry works*, but the south abutment of the Caugnee viaduct, and the bridges over the Teganoo and Shahbad Nullas, are still very much behind hand. The work that has been executed is reported to be of a good description.

The Shahbad, Nalwar, Yedagherry, Sydapore, and Kistna *Stations* are commenced, but the work is carried on very slowly.

Of the *permanent-way* 8 miles have been laid, and 17 miles delivered on to the ground.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The total amount of Capital Expenditure in England and India up to the 31st March amounted approximately to—

In England	£ 8,092,592
In India	11,597,883
Total....	£19,690,475

giving a total Capital Expenditure of £1,873,210 during the year under review. £1,025,327 was spent in England, and £847,113 in India.

REVENUE.

The Gross Revenue Receipts from 1st April 1868 to 1st April 1869 amounted to Rs. 1,58,55,121, thus derived—

Passengers	Rs. 36,79,558
Goods	,, 1,21,75,563

EXPENDITURE AND NET PROFITS.

The total Expenditure amounted approximately to Rs. 1,07,85,917, and the net Profits were therefore Rs. 50,69,204.

The Receipts, Expenditure, and net Profits *per mile open* were as follows:—

Receipts	Rs. 18,140
Expenditure	,, 12,340
Profits	Rs. 5,800

The net Profits show a return of about 2½ per cent. on the Capital expended up to the 31st September 1868.

TRAFFIC.

The Traffic returns for the year are favourable; there has been a considerable increase in the tonnage of merchandize; the traffic in salt and seeds has steadily improved; and in spite of the great difficulties in working the line on account of the large number of bridges under reconstruction, the traffic

in both passengers and goods has been conducted with great punctuality.

The credit of this is due to the Traffic Manager, Mr. Knox, whose energy and constant supervision have done so much to improve the management.

Passengers.

The receipts from Passengers amounted to Rs. 36,79,558, thus distributed :—

1st Class.....	33,440	....	Rs.	2,57,281
2nd „	199,504	....	„	4,23,145
3rd „	1,981,579	....	„	21,38,407
4th „	1,236,439	....	„	8,60,714

The fares of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class per mile were 18, 9, 4, and 2½ pies respectively; there were 53,782 less travellers than during the previous official year, but the receipts increased to Rs. 5,58,262; this increase is chiefly due to the 4th class fare having been raised, in October 1867, from 2 to 2½ pies per mile.

Accidents.

A very serious accident occurred on the Bhore Ghaut on the 26th January 1869, by a passenger train getting beyond control and running over the Reversing station; 18 were killed and 43 wounded. A Government Commission was appointed to investigate the circumstances which led to the accident, and to suggest measures for the future safe working of the line.

Agent.

In 1868 Major General Rivers was obliged to resign the appointment of Agent on account of ill-health; and the Traffic Manager, Mr. Knox, was appointed in his place.

GREAT INDIAN

RETURN of Rolling Stock for

	Engines.	COACHING.													
		Saloons.	First Class Carriages.	Composite Carriages.	Sleeping Carriages.	Family Carriages.	Second Class Carriages.	Third Class Carriages.	Fourth Class Carriages.	Carriage Trucks.	Horse Boxes.	Brake Vans.	Military Hospital Carriages.	Post Office Carriages.	Composite (Second Class Post Office Carriages).
Total Stock on 1st July 1868	227	2	47	27	5	3	104	362	100	26	93	216	6	..	..
Added during the year	15	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	33	..	2	..
Total....	242	2	47	27	5	3	128	362	100	26	93	249	6	2	..
Deduct during the year for conversion	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	4	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	242	2	47	26	5	3	116	358	79	26	93	249	6	2	..
Added during the year from conversion	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12
Total Stock on 30th June 1869....	242	2	47	26	5	4	116	358	79	26	93	249	6	6	12

PENINSULA RAILWAY.

the Official year 1868-69.

MERCHANDISE.													TOTAL.	
High-sided Waggons.	Low-sided Waggons.	Covered Goods Waggons.	Covered Cotton Waggons.	Powder Vans.	Cattle and Sheep Trucks.	Compound Brake Vans (Incline).	Brake Vans (Incline).	Rail and Timber Trucks.	Ballast Waggons.	Coke Waggons.	Pilot Trucks.	Water Tanks on Trucks.	Engines.	Vehicles.
316	2,369	422	1,926	7	70	....	48	168	128	10	..	..	227	6,455
100	91	8	56	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	15	314
416	2,460	430	1,982	7	70	....	48	168	128	10	..	..	242	6,769
..	30	18	....	..	..	....	4	12	....	..	..	..	....	102
416	2,430	412	1,982	7	70	....	44	156	128	10	..	..	242	6,667
..	....	....	....	..	21	4	..	..	30	..	18	12	.. ..	102
416	2,430	412	1,982	7	91	4	44	156	158	10	18	12	242	6,769

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

During the year under review the line was extended from Grant Road Station to Churney Road Station, on the Back Bay Reclamation, and sanction was also accorded for a further extension of nearly a mile, to a passenger platform near the Marine Lines; the latter work will be completed, and the temporary wooden Station opened for traffic, before the commencement of the monsoon.

Works on unopen Line.

The Breach Candy road bridge has been completed.

The reclamation works in Back Bay are nearly finished; all that remains to be done is a small amount of stone work to the breakwater, some filling in close to the old Esplanade sea wall, and a general levelling up of the ground.

Passenger Terminus.—The question of the position of the Passenger and Goods Terminus remains still undecided; propositions for providing separate accommodation for goods and passengers at Colaba, Marine Lines, and the Elphinstone Land Company's property, have been brought forward and discussed, but the question is under reference to the Secretary of State.

Parell Works.—The whole of the extensive Locomotive Shops, General Stores depôt, and Mechanics' buildings at Parell, have been completed in a substantial manner, and the old shops at Amrolee have been abandoned.

Extension to North of Line.—The extension of the line from Ahmedabad to the Saburmuttee river has been completed, and the works after having been maintained by the contractors for twelve months, were taken over on the 30th March.

The screw-pile Bridge over the Saburmuttee will, in all probability, be finished before the coming monsoon: the girders have been erected over all but four spans. No difficulty was experienced in screwing the piles for the completed spans, and

good material for foundation was met with 15 and 18 feet beneath the bed of the river; but the piles for the remaining spans, and the north abutments, will probably have to be put down as much as 60 feet beneath the bed of the river.

Tramway Feeder.—It having been found that the present tramway in the Guicowar's territory, between Meagaum and Dubhoe, was unsuited for the conveyance of the traffic, an Engineer on the Company's staff has, at the request of the Guicowar, been deputed to survey the existing line, with the object of converting it into a Railway of the Indian 5′ 6″ gauge.

OPEN LINE.

Stations.—The work at the Grant Road station has been delayed by a change in the design, and by the dilatoriness of the contractor; it will, however, be completed by the monsoon. The wattle and dab stations of Chumargaum and Pallejan are being rebuilt in a more substantial manner; and a 4th class station has been completed at Bheelar.

The *doubling* of the bank in the Bassein Swamp has been completed; both this and the banks in the Dhanoo Swamp stood well during the monsoon.

Sanction was accorded for laying a second line of rails over the larger Iron bridges: this work has been completed on the Bassein and Veturnee Viaducts.

Damage from Monsoon Floods.—During the month of August the line to the north of the Nerbudda was severely damaged by a most unprecedented fall of rain; of the Nerbudda bridge itself three piers were carried away, affecting two 60-feet and one 90-feet girder spans; the flood only rose to within 3 feet of the flood of the previous year. The north abutment of the Syree Viaduct was underscoured, and the north abutment of the Meshwa swept away, injuring the adjacent pile pier, and in addition to the damage done to these

larger works, several minor works were destroyed, and considerable damage done to the banks and ballasting of the line.

The necessary repairs were carried out in the most energetic manner, and the line opened for traffic again to the north of Broach, after an interruption of about 10 days.

At the *Nerbudda* a temporary timber bridge, 82 feet high from foundations, and 282 feet long, was erected in the course of about two months, and the bridge reopened for traffic. The permanent line, which will be shortly completed, is run over on two 15-feet and three 60-feet single 90-feet spans. Six additional spans have been added to the south end of the bridge, and measures are being taken to render the south embankment, which was also much damaged, more secure against the action of the flood water. A large number of pier columns which formerly rested in beds of sand and gravel have been got down into the hard clay, and all piles found to be driven to an insufficient depth will be rescrewed into good foundation.

Another span of 60 feet has been added to the Syhree Bridge; one span of 60 feet is being constructed at the Mulcara, and three 60-feet spans are being added to the Meshwa Viaducts.

FENCING.

Under the orders of Government, a sum of 4 lakhs has been set aside out of Revenue for the purpose of erecting new fencing, instead of the former post and rail fencing, which had been allowed to fall into decay; considerable lengths have been completed on the southern portion of the line.

SURVEYS.

The surveys of the extension of the line to Neemuch, Delhi, and Agra have been completed, and submitted to Government, with a detailed report on the different projects by the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

CAPITAL.

The total Capital Expenditure in England and India up to the 31st March amounted approximately to £7,421,797 :—

In England	£3,076,018
In India	4,345,779
	£7,421,797

REVENUE.

The Gross Revenue Receipts from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869 amounted to—

Passengers	Rs. 18,91,027
Goods	„ 26,51,852
	Rs. 45,42,879

which gives a return of Rs. 14,846 per mile open.

The Expenditure may be estimated at about Rupees 28,68,569, or Rs. 9,374 per mile open; the net Profits were therefore Rs. 16,74,310, or Rs. 5,472 per railway mile, yielding a return of about 2 per cent. per annum on the total Capital Expenditure.

TRAFFIC.

The receipts from Passengers were as follows :—

	Number.	Rupees.
1st Class	11,601	56,807
2nd „	74,523	1,20,065
3rd „	1,614,563	17,14,154

This shows a falling off in receipts of Rs. 1,32,191; whilst the *Goods* traffic receipts have increased Rs. 2,09,548. Both Passenger and Goods traffic will have been affected in some measure by the break at the Nerbudda from August to October 1868.

ACCIDENT.

There was no serious accident during the year.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND

RETURN of Rolling Stock of the Bombay, Baroda, and

	COACHING.									
		Carriages.								
			2nd Class.		3rd Class.					
	Engines.	1st Class and Saloon.	Ordinary.	Troops.	Single Story.	Double Story.	Composite.	Carriage Trucks.	Brake Vans.	Horse Boxes.
Total Stock on 1st April 1868	65	14	24	..	40	58	6	6	18	15
Added during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	65	14	24	..	40	58	6	6	18	15
Deduct during the year for conversion.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deduct one engine condemned and two sold to Government.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	62	14	24	..	40	58	6	6	18	15
Added during the year from conversion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Stock on 31st March 1869	62	14	24	..	40	58	6	6	18	15

CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Central India Railway for the Official year 1868-69.

MERCHANDIZE.											TOTAL.			
Waggons.														
			Cotton.											
High-sided and Coke.	Low-sided.	Covered Goods.	Flat.	Low-sided.	Covered.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Timber.	Powder Vans.	Brake Vans.	Engines.	Vehicles.	Ballast Waggons.	Ballast B. Waggons.
27	419	755	554	280	328	40	34	55	6	31	65	2,710	333	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	419	755	554	280	328	40	34	55	6	31	65	2,710	333	12
..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
27	419	755	539	280	328	40	34	55	6	31	62	2,695	333	12
..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
27	419	755	539	280	343	40	34	55	6	31	62	2,710	333	12

SIND RAILWAY.

The results of the traffic operations of the year under review, contrasted with those of the previous official year, are shown below :—

	Gross Earnings.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
During 1867-68	12,09,388	10,63,903
1868-69	9,20,982	6,66,743

2. It will be observed that, although there is a large falling off in the gross receipts, there has been more than a proportionate reduction in working expenses, by which the net Revenue earned amounts to Rs. 2,54,239, against Rs. 1,45,485. These amounts would have been available in reduction of guaranteed interest but for the high cost of making good the storm damages of 1866, the Revenue share of which has absorbed more than the net earnings. The above results are so far satisfactory; not so, however, the diminution in the gross earnings: this is due to stagnation in trade, and the almost entire cessation, during the last six months, of the down traffic in cereals, &c., due to the great scarcity in the Punjaub and the districts to the east of Sind.

Construction.

3. The following, forming part of the works rendered necessary to the Line by the damages caused by the storm of 1866, have been completed :—

Bridge at Pipree, at a cost of.....Rs. 41,603
Culverts at Khargote and Tully bridge.. „ 1,95,618

These were opened for traffic on the 23rd June. The whole of the restorations in connection with the damage to the Line have been completed, and it is in good running order.

The following works are, however, still needed for the better drainage of the Line; they will probably be commenced after the rains of the current year:—

Culvert near Loyach.
Do. at the 90th mileage.

4. The following minor works have been completed:—

Pier at Keamaree, at a cost of.....	Rs.	17,135
Alterations to married Mechanics' quarters at Kurrachee, at a cost of.....	,,	24,243
Weigh Bridge at the McLeod Station	,,	1,672
Pointsmen's houses at Dorbajee do.	,,	2,314
Station buildings at Dorbajee do.	,,	5,142
Do. at Bolari	,,	5,519
40 feet Turntable at Joongshaie	,,	8,394
Coal Shed at Ghizree Junction.....	,,	8,801
Tunnel at Joongshaie Station	,,	3,754

5. High service tanks and watering arrangements at Kotree, Joongshaie, Dorbajee, Mulleer, and Ghizree have been completed, with the exception of some minor details. The aggregate cost of these works up to the 31st March has amounted to Rs. 96,017.

The water arrangements and works at Bolari and Jimpeer Stations are in progress.

6. It having been decided that the line to Keamaree running along the Napier Mole should be removed, and the traffic transferred to the line running from the Clifton crossing *viâ* the Chinnee Creek, as soon as the latter was put in proper repair by the Harbour Works Department, the Sind Railway Company contributed Rs. 20,000 towards the repairs, which were completed by the end of March. The staging over the Chinnee Creek has stood in a very satisfactory manner the test to which it has been subjected, viz. a load equivalent to one and a half ton per running foot.

REVENUE.

7. The falling off in receipts from traffic, as compared with those in the previous official year, is most serious. From June to December 1868 the falling off amounted to Rupees 1,36,000, or, on the average, over Rs. 5,000 per week. The weekly falling off from 1st January to 14th March averages Rs. 7,462. The cause is the very great decrease in the down traffic due to the diminished export in grain of all kinds, which forms the bulk of that traffic, owing to the great scarcity which has prevailed in the districts east of Sind and the Punjaub, grain having been sent there from Sind in considerable quantity.

8. The traffic for the year was composed of—

1st Class Passengers	.....	Rs. 1,732
2nd do. do.	.....	„ 4,062
3rd do. do.	.....	„ 1,28,634

96,047 tons of Merchandize.
21,649 „ of Railway materials for the line.

9. A return of Rolling Stock made up to the 31st March is annexed.

10. At the close of the official year 1867-68 Government directed the assembly of a Committee to collect information, and to report on the question of the Indus Valley Railway Extension. The Committee consisted of the Commissioner in Sind, the Collector of Kurrachee, the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Sind, the Agent Sind Railway, J. G. Tyndall, Esquire, of Messrs. Fleming & Company, and D. McIver, Esquire, merchant. In December last the Committee presented their report, which was favourable towards the extension being carried out, and recommended the early commencement of the first section to Sukkur along the right bank of the Indus.

SIND RAILWAY.

SIND

RETURN of Rolling Stock of the Sind

	COACHING									
		Carriages.								
				2nd Class.						
	Engines.	Saloon.	1st Class.	Ordinary.	Troop.	3rd Class.	Composite.	Carriage Trucks.	Brake Vans.	Horse Boxes.
Total Stock on 1st April 1868	25	1	5	12	9	11	6	5	5	10
Added during the year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.. ..	25	1	5	12	9	11	6	5	5	10
Deduct during the year for conversion..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	25	1	5	12	9	11	6	5	5	10
Added during the year from conversion.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Stock on 31st March 1869....	25	1	5	12	9	11	6	5	5	10

N.B.—The stock-taking of the whole of the Rolling Stock of the line has just

RAILWAY.

Railway for the Official year 1868-69.

MERCHANDIZE													TOTAL		
Waggons.						Water Tanks.									
High-sided and Coke.	Low-sided and Platform.	Open-sided.	Cotton.	Covered Goods.	Powder Vans.	Wooden.	Iron.	Brake Vans.	Rail Trucks.	Timber Trucks.	Stone Trucks.	Brake Trucks.	Engines.	Vehicles.	Ballast Waggons.
18	266	31	49	113	6	12	13	18	10	10	30	3	25	643	95
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	266	31	49	113	6	12	13	18	10	10	30	3	25	643	95
..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
18	248	31	49	113	6	12	13	18	10	10	30	3	25	625	95
..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
18	248	49	49	113	6	12	13	18	10	10	30	3	25	643	95

been completed. This will necessitate some corrections in the next return.

INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA COMPANY.

The results of the Traffic operations of the year under review, contrasted with those of the previous official year, are shown below :—

Year.	Gross Earnings.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
During 1867-68	10,52,220	8,01,740
1868-69	11,97,082	7,31,424

2. The Earnings have increased by Rs. 1,44,862, whilst the Expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 70,316. This may be considered very satisfactory.

CONSTRUCTION.

3. The Company's fleet at the close of the year 1867-68 consisted of fourteen steamers, having an aggregate burthen of 2,796 tons, and an aggregate of 1,530 horse-power (nominal), and forty-four barges, aggregating 6,535 tons.

4. During the year 1868-69 the following were added :—

	Horse-power (nominal.)	Registered Tonnage.
Steamer "Cranbourne".....	150	229
Barge "Delhi"		290
Do. "Meerut"		290

The portions of a Floating Dock to be put together, and moored at Kotree, to enable the vessels to be docked, examined, and repaired there, were received from England in April 1868, and conveyed to Kotree. The erection of the dock was commenced in September 1868, and by the close of the official

year good progress in the work had been made. It is expected that it will be completed in May and ready for launching when the Indus rises high enough, probably in July.

5. At the sale of the fleet and property of the Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company at Kotree, towards the latter end of March 1869, by order of the High Court of Chancery, the following vessels were purchased for the Indus Steam Flotilla:—

	Horse-power (nominal.)	Registered Tonnage.
Steamer "Oobara"	120	568
Barge "Kotree"		424
Do. "Allahabad"		670

A Workshop, with tools, was also bought.

6. The expenditure of Capital in India upon the erection of new vessels, &c. during the official year amounted to Rs. 2,71,050.

REVENUE.

7. The improvement in receipts is almost entirely due to the unusually large number of troops, materials, and followers carried by the Flotilla in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition. The cost of working traffic of this nature is light compared with that of conveying ordinary merchandize, hence the increased profits, which, arising, as they do, from an exceptional cause, will most probably revert to their former level when that cause no longer exists. The goods traffic has been favourable in spite of two serious drawbacks—

1*st.*—The great scarcity in the Punjaub.

2*nd.*—The unusually low state of the channels of the Chenaub during the past cold season.

8. Owing to the failure of the crops in the Punjaub, the course of the principal articles of down traffic has been

reversed. Instead of grain, the principal staple of export, coming down in large quantities, it has been sent up the Indus from Kotree to Sukkur, and carried by the Flotilla steamers, under the orders of Government, at the reduced rate of ¼ pie per maund per mile.

9. The Chenaub during the low season was divided into *five* channels, with only 2 to 2½ feet of water in each. Three of the steamers were blocked near Sultan Kashab for days, and in December matters were so bad that the Agent and Superintendent was obliged to stop through booking. He resumed it, however, in January, having stationed two light steamers on the Chenaub. By arrangements for lightening barges, and transferring cargo, he was enabled to get all the up-traffic to Raj Ghaut (the terminus for Mooltan), and to continue through booking during the remainder of the low season. The drawback experienced by the Flotilla has been the want of vessels of light draught, only one steamer (the "Phara") having been able to get through the channels in their abnormally low state. This want has been to a certain extent remedied by the purchase of the "Oobara," a steamer of light draft and large carrying capacity.

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10. No accidents of a serious nature occurred. In September last the forward piston of the engines of the Steamer "Sir Herbert Maddock" was disabled, and she was unable to return to Kotree from Mooltan until a fresh piston had been fitted and forwarded to the latter place.

11. In consequence of the limited number of steamers on the working line, and the large body of troops and muleteers returning to the Punjaub on the termination of the Abyssinian Expedition, the strain on the Flotilla during the inundation season was severe; all the available steamers had

to ply with unusual frequency. It reflects credit on the Flotilla management that the service has, under these circumstances, been conducted without accident or loss.

12. During the official year under report there were the following departures :—

Up River,	66 Steamers,	with 87	Barges.
Down River,	61 do.	92	do.

13. The number of Passengers and the gross weight of Merchandize carried is given below :—

No. of Passengers :—

Cabin.....	78½	Total ..18,891
1st Class deck	209½	
2nd „ „	3,385	
3rd „ „	15,218	

Gross weight of Merchandize ..... 20,385 Tons.

14. A statement of the strength of the Company's Fleet on the River on the 31st March 1869 is annexed.

INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA.

Strength of the Fleet on the River on the 31st March 1869.

STEAMERS			BARGES.		
Names.	Horse power Nominal	Registered Tonnage	Description	Names.	Registered Tonnage.
Stanley	120	295	Iron	Shikarpoor	192
Havelock	110	194		Mooltan	192
Frere	110	194		Kurrachee	192
Outram	110	194		Simla	192
Lawrence	110	191		Umritsur	192
Sir H. Maddock	280	364		Lahore	192
DeGrey	140	260		Hydrabad	192
Indus	90	149		Tatta	182
Phara	65	213		Sukkur	182
John Jacob	150	229		Roree	182
McLeod	150	223		Bukkur	182
Cranbourne	150	229		Kashmir	254
Oobara	120	568		Kangra	254
Tug C	40	67		Chenab	290
Tug D	40	67		Jumna	290
Tug E	15	45		Sind	441
				Bhawulpoor	441
				Jhelum	290
				Beeas	290
				Ravee	290
				Sutledj	290
				Delhi	290
				Meerut	290
				Kotree	424
				Allahabad	670
			Wooden	Ethersey	134
				Cursetjee	89
			Corrugated Iron.	Seven 1st size, No. 1 to 7 each	84
				Four 2nd „ „ 1 to 4 „	43
				Nine 3rd „ „ 1 to 9 „	35
				Ferry Barge	35

Aggregate Tonnage.

16 Steamers 3,593

48 Barges 8,209

MILITARY.

Accommodation for British Troops.

During the past year an increase to the Barrack accommodation to the extent below shown has been carried out.

In *Colaba* the foundations of the barracks of a wing of Infantry have been laid.

In *Poona* six barracks to complete the permanent accommodation for a wing of Infantry are in progress, and are likely to be completed within a year.

At *Ahmednuggur* barracks for a Field Battery have been commenced.

In *Belgaum* foundations have been laid for barracks for a Field Battery.

At *Ahmedabad* barracks for 3 Companies of Infantry have just been commenced.

At *Deolalee* the doubling of the existing accommodation is in progress, and will, it is expected, be completed before the trooping season. The barracks will then shelter 1,200 men.

In *Kurrachee* the conversion of the Napier barracks into upper-storied ones has been commenced.

At *Kirkee* the 7 new barracks begun last year are steadily progressing; one barrack is ready, and two more will be ready by the end of May 1869.

At *Neemuch* the new barracks for a wing of Infantry will be ready for occupation early next year.

At *Nusseerabad* the barracks for 9 Companies of Infantry will be completed in May 1870.

At *Mhow* the additional barracks for Cavalry and Infantry are progressing.

The work of improving the subsidiary accommodation of the soldiers, *i.e.* their cookhouses, lavatories, and latrines, has been steadily continued.

Accommodation for Native Troops.

The lines being built by the 1st Grenadiers, 4th, 16th, 18th, and 24th Regiments at Belgaum, Sholapore, Ahmednuggur, Rajkote, and Poona respectively have been nearly completed.

Overland Transport Service.

The Overland Transport Service has been carried out with great precision this year (its second season).

The number of troops sent home by these Transports last season was—

Men.		Women.		Children.
5,134	.....	397	.....	804

The number received from England by the same means—

Men.		Women.		Children.
7,142	.....	769	.....	932

The concentration near the port of embarkation of Regiments for England, in course of relief for the year 1869-70, was prevented during the last season by the scarcity prevailing in Central India. It was therefore necessary to detain in this Presidency troops originally ordered to the Bengal Presidency.

The following numbers of Invalids of the Bombay and Madras Armies, too ill to proceed *viâ* the Overland route, and

a few men in health as a guard to convicts have proceeded to England *viâ* the Cape route :—

Invalids	195
Insanes	25
Men in health	23
Women	30
Children	55

The whole of the Troops arriving for the Bengal Presidency, except those of the Peshawur, the Lahore, and Sirhind Divisions, who have gone through Sind, have been forwarded *viâ* Nagpore and Jubbulpore; a military bullock train having been laid for the purpose of conveying them over the break between the Railway termini at those two places. This train, which was laid under the orders of the Government of India, has, it is stated, answered its purpose well.

Abyssinian Expedition.

During the months of May, June, and July 1868

11,500 { European and Native Non-Commissioned Rank and File,

1,200 Horses,

3,300 Native Regimental followers were received and despatched to their several destinations after return from the Abyssinian Expedition. This is irrespective of followers and cattle of the Commissariat and Land Transport.

In consequence of the arrival of these troops during the monsoon, it was found necessary to improvise accommodation as follows :—

Malligaum, for 2 Regiments Bengal Native Cavalry.
Baroda, one Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

Sholapore,	ditto	ditto.
Sattara,	ditto	ditto.
Poona,	ditto	ditto.

Cantonments

During the year the Bombay Cantonment Act III. of 1867 has been introduced into the undermentioned stations:—

Poona.
Ahmednuggur
Kirkee.
Sholapore.
Belgaum.
Kurrachee.
Ahmedabad.

The Government of India Act XXII. of 1864 has been introduced into the station of Baroda.

Lock Hospitals are being established in all the Cantonments which have been brought under the abovementioned Acts.

Water-supply for the Troops.

There has been some improvement during the past year in respect of the water-supply to the troops. Though at the present moment little has been actually done, extensive water works have been sanctioned at Kurrack Wasla, in the vicinity of Poona, which, besides other purposes, will provide an abundant supply of pure water to that Cantonment and to Kirkee.

Improvements have been sanctioned to the several aqueducts at Ahmednuggur, which will eventually ensure to that station a plentiful supply of pure water.

At Nusseerabad an officer is specially engaged under the orders of the Government of India in investigating a project for supplying that station by gravitation from the hills.

At Kurrachee the water-supply is under consideration.

At Aden the Shaik Othman Project has been completed, and the 5 condensers for largely increasing the supply of fresh water have been supplied, and are in course of erection.

Regimental Conservancy.

The system of dry conservancy has been now completely introduced amongst the British troops, and is found to work fairly.

Gymnasia.

The Gymnasia in operation are in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, the 49th and the 108th Regiments, under regimental arrangements, two in temporary buildings, the other in the open air.

Sanitaria.

	Staff Serjeants.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.		
			Married.	Single.	Total.
Poorundhur.....	2	..	12	76	88
Aboo	2	16	..	144	144
Taraghur.....	..	1	..	20	20
Total....	4	17	12	240	252

The amount of accommodation available for the British troops of the Bombay Army on hill sanitaria is shown in the margin, being about 2¼ per cent.

Transports.

The space allotted to European Troops in steamers and sailing vessels proceeding from port to port in India has been increased.

Tentage.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the Sepoys' Pal used in the Bengal Presidency has been ordered to be introduced in this Army.

Discipline.

The standing orders affecting Regiments of Native Infantry have been collected and published in a small volume for the purpose of uniformity and easy reference.

Native Troops.

Musketry.

To improve the efficiency of the Native troops the system of musketry instruction obtaining in the British Army has been introduced into the Native Army.

Schools.

Education in the Native Army continues to progress steadily, and the daily attendance for the past year shows an increase in that for the previous one.

The Girls' Schools also progress favourably, the number in Native Regiments having increased from five to nine.

Veterinary.

The provision of Government stallions in various districts appears to have been successful. Inquiry shows that the produce is quickly purchased at good prices. This evidence of success and the increasing demand for such stallions considered, the Government at present continues to extend the supply of stallions as opportunity permits.

The following is a return of the strength of the Bombay Army of all ranks on the 1st April 1869 :—

	European Commissioned Officers		European War rant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.	Total.
	In India.	Out of India.			
Bombay Staff Corps	353	139	....	....	492
Unattached List	..	..	347	....	347
Officers Unattached, and on Veteran Establishment, and holding Honorary Commissions	21	2	....	....	23
Artillery	157	38	2,496	246	2,937
Artillery Store Lascars	..	..	....	261	261
Royal Engineers and Corps of Sappers and Miners	70	21	12	565	668
Staff and Guides attached to Sind Horse	..	..	....	315	315
Cavalry	84	20	795	3,629	4,528
Infantry	437	103	7,898	21,650	30,088
Lascars	..	..	....	1,541	1,541
	1,122	323			
Grand Total	1,445		11,548	28,207	41,200

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The only noticeable event during the past year was the resignation of the Right Reverend Dr. Harding, and the appointment of the Right Reverend Dr. Douglas, who arrived on the 30th January and was installed as Bishop of Bombay the following Sunday (31st idem).

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

During the past year several alterations and improvements have been made in the working of the above line of telegraph communication, the chief of which consist in the reduction of the tariff for a single rate of 20 words between Kurrachee and Great Britain (in accordance with the terms of the Vienna Convention) from Rs. 45-13 to Rs. 25, the reduction affecting the rate from Kurrachee to Fao to the extent of Rs. 11.

2. The direct route of the cable, which had previously been taken across the Arabian headland at Massendom, at which place there had hitherto been a station, was also changed, and a new cable was laid from Jask to the Tomb Island with stations at Jask and Henjam.

3. The extension of the aërial line on the Mekran Coast from Guadur to Jask was commenced, and preparations were made for laying an additional cable between Jask and Bushire, which, however, was not done owing to the non-arrival of the cable from England, one of the ships conveying it having been abandoned at sea.

4. The interruptions which have occurred in the working of the cable are shown in Appendix A. The most serious of these lasted for 72 days, from 12th March to 23rd May, while the repairing steamer *Amberwitch* was in dock undergoing extensive repairs, and communication was maintained by steamers between Guadur and Mussendom. Another between Kurrachee and Guadur extended over twenty-three days, during which time, however, the alternative land line of telegraph was available; the traffic consequently suffered no delay.

5. During the year under report twelve faults occurred in the entire length of cable, the causes of which were as follows:—

6 faults caused by cable chafed through on rocks.
1 do. do. a vessel's anchor.
1 do. do. gutta-percha cracked by accidental exposure to sun.
2 do. do. by the teredo boring through the hemp and gutta-percha.
2 do. do. owing to bad joints in the original manufacture of the cable.

6. The mechanical and electrical condition of the submarine cable continues on the whole to be satisfactory. Several faults are, however, being very gradually developed, the repairs of which (as they do not impede the transmission of messages) are postponed until the alternative lines are completed, when they can be made without interfering with the traffic. A statement in detail of the condition of each section of cable is given in Appendix B.

7. Appendix C gives the amounts of the gross and net revenue for 1868-69 as compared with those of the previous year, and may be summarised as follows:—

Total number of messages transmitted.. 35,492

Gross revenue	Rs. 14,90,687	11	6
Net revenue of this section	9,44,781	10	0

showing a monthly average of 2,958 messages and an average net revenue of Rs. 78,731.

8. The number of messages transmitted over this section exceeds by 4,808 those of the previous year. The

revenue shows, however, a decrease of Rs. 44,092 as compared with 1867-68, caused mainly by the reduction of the rates by nearly 50 per cent. from 1st January 1869; this falling off in the revenue is still more apparent on reference to Appendix D.

9. The net revenue received from the Indian, Persian, and Turkish administrations and from the stations of this section is shown in Appendix E, and may be classified as follows:

From outward traffic from Europe and the West ..... Rs.	4,58,538	4	0
From inward traffic from India and the East	4,58,062	8	0
From Local traffic from stations of this section	28,180	14	0
Total net revenue.... Rs.	9,44,781	10	0

10. In the local traffic there is an increase of over 12 per cent. as compared with the year 1867-68, but as shown in Appendix F the receipts are less than those of the previous year by Rs. 15,915-10, caused by the reduction in the rates previously referred to.

11. A table showing the number of rates of 20 words each into which the messages despatched during the year 1868-69 were divided is given in Appendix G.

12. Of the total number of messages passing to and from Europe during the year under report 15 per cent. were transmitted *viâ* Persia and Russia and 85 per cent. *viâ* Constantinople (Appendix H.)

13. The average time occupied in the transmission of messages between Fao and Kurrachee was 21 hours and 45 minutes; but omitting from this calculation the months of April, May, and November, during portion of each of which the

cable was not available for traffic, the average time is reduced to 3 hours and 20 minutes. The average time between Great Britain and Kurrachee *viâ* Turkey was 3 days 19 hours and 10 minutes, and *viâ* Russia 4 days 13 hours and 32 minutes. The particulars are given in Appendix I.

14. Appendix J consists of a table showing the average time occupied in the transmission of Indo-European messages from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and Burmah to Kurrachee, and thence to Great Britain by the Russian and Turkish routes respectively.

15. The aërial coast line between Kurrachee and Guadur has worked very satisfactorily during the year, with the exception of an interruption during the month of August, when it was seriously injured by storms and floods. The portions which then proved defective have since been renewed. The average rate of transmission of messages over this line is given in Appendix K.

16. During the year 106 complaints (against 130 in 1867-68) of delays, errors, and non-delivery were received for investigation. Of these 102 were transferred to other administrations for inquiry, the errors not having been made on this section. Four only were found to have orginated between Fao and Kurrachee, and refunds to the amount of Rs. 227 were made on account of these.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Expenditure.

The actual expenditure of the Department during the year 1868-69 was as follows :—

On what account.	From Imperial Funds.			From Local Funds.			Total		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Direction and Subsidiary Charges	*42,698	11	1	640	0	0	43,338	11	1
Inspection and ditto....	†1,34,696	14	8	19,102	10	3	1,53,799	8	11
Instruction (including all Educational Expenditure not coming under the above heads)	‡6,69,547	6	4	8,89,734	13	8	15,59,282	4	0
Total....	8,46,943	0	1	9,09,477	7	11	17,56,420	8	0

2. The total expenditure, as contrasted with that of last year, is shown below :—

	1867-68.			* 1868-69.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
From Imperial Funds	8,67,830	3	8	8,46,943	0	1	.....			20,887	3	7
From Local Funds	8,02,907	10	11	9,09,477	7	11	1,05,569	13	0			
Total....	16,70,737	14	7	17,56,420	8	0	1,06,569	13	0	20,887	3	7

* This includes salaries and Travelling allowances (Rs. 28,608-0-2) drawn by the Director of Public Instruction and his Establishment, amount spent on Contingencies (Rs 7,341-6-10), Patronage to Literature (Rs. 316-12-0), and Books issued gratis (Rs. 2,000); also Rs 4,432-4-1 spent on account of the Establishment of the Reporter on the Native Press.

† This includes salaries drawn by Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, and Assistant Deputy Inspectors and their Establishments; also travelling allowances and contingencies.

‡ This includes salaries of Professors and Masters, Scholarships, actual expenses of the Book Department, after deducting the proceeds (Rs. 1,47,401-4-2) of sale of Books, &c. repaid into the Treasury during the year), Translation Department, Grants for building School-houses, Grants-in-aid to private Institutions, Contingencies, Charges on Dakshina Fund, and other miscellaneous charges.

3. The following table explains the variation in Imperial Expenditure :—

	Actual Expenditure from Imperial Funds.											
	1867-68.			1868-69.			Increase.			Decrease		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a	p
Direction and subsidiary charges	49,311	3	8	42,698	11	1	.....			6,612	8	7
Inspection and ditto	1,30,831	12	11	1,34,696	14	8	3,865	1	9	....		
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads	6,87,687	3	1	6,69,547	6	4	.....			18,139	12	9
Total.... Rs.	8,67,830	3	8	8,46,943	0	1	3,865	1	9	24,752	5	4
							Deduct Increase....			3,865	1	9
							Net Decrease....			20,887	3	7
Detail of variation on Instruction.												
Government Colleges and Schools. — General	4,05,532	11	10	4,09,079	3	3	3,546	7	5	.....		
Government Colleges and Schools. — Special	1,01,573	9	4	94,699	9	2	.....			6,874	0	2
Grants-in-aid to Private Colleges and Schools. — General	52,603	9	11	49,065	14	4	.....			3,537	11	7
Grants-in-aid to Private Colleges and Schools. — Special	15,319	11	7	20,271	12	2	4,951	13	7	.....		

REMARKS

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Translation Department	8,949	6	11	10,154	11	6	1,205	4	7	.....		
Book Department	21,132	6	3	35,037	14	1	13,905	7	10	.....		
Building	64,829	1	5	27,926	8	8	.....			36,902	8	9
Expenses from Dakshina Fund	9,470	6	2	8,579	3	0	....			891	3	2
Allowance to Drs. Bühler and Kielhorn for purchase of Sanskrit manuscripts	156	0	0	1,932	13	0	1,776	13	0	.. ..		
Special allowance to European and Eurasian students	4,620	0	8	10,642	0	10	6,022	0	2	...		
Contribution to Art Exhibition, Bombay	3,500	0	0	...			.....			3,500	0	0
Expenses on account of the *Gazetteer*, Bombay Presidency	.....			1,632	12	4	1,632	12	4	.....		
Miscellaneous	.....			325	0	0	325	0	0	.....		
	6,87,687	3	1	6,69,547	6	4	33,365	10	11	51,505	7	8
Add charges on account of Direction and Inspection	1,80,143	0	7	1,77,395	9	9	.. ....			2,747	6	10
Total.... Rupees	8,67,830	3	8	8,46,943	0	1	33,365	10	11	54,252	14	6
							Deduct Increase....			33,365	10	11
							Net Decrease....			20,887	3	7

4. The expenditure from Local Funds during the year under report is shown below in contrast with that of the previous year. It will be observed that besides the Cess and other contributions of the inhabitants of the Collectorates, the local funds include the subscriptions of the Chiefs of Kattiawar and the Rewa Kanta, and of the Sirdars of the Southern Maratha Country.

Divisions.	1867-68			1868-69.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Central Division.												
School Fees	66,478	10	8	85,295	8	2	18,816	13	6	.....		
Educational Cess	2,08,011	3	10	2,31,004	14	11	22,993	11	1	.....		
Popular Contribution for School purposes	4,434	4	5	3,389	15	6	.....			994	6	8
Municipal Fund	2,855	5	4	1,863	14	8	.....			1,044	4	11
Contribution for School-buildings and repairs	2,522	2	5	7,268	12	0	4,746	9	7	.....		
Elphinstone and other Funds	63,751	6	8	69,118	3	4	5,366	12	8	.....		
Total	3,48,053	1	4	3,97,938	4	7	51,923	14	10	2,038	11	7
Northern Division.												
School Fees	8,832	3	4	12,189	0	3	3,356	12	11	.....		
Educational Cess	2,35,998	6	4	1,66,012	8	11	.....			69,985	13	[illegible]
Popular Contribution	182	8	0	1,676	14	11	1,494	6	11	.....		
Municipal Fund	8,905	6	11	9,646	1	3	740	10	4	.....		
Contribution for School-buildings and repairs	3,033	2	0	20,304	13	0	17,271	11	0	.....		
Rewa Kanta Educational Fund	670	6	9	749	4	11	78	14	2	.....		
Kattiawar Educational Fund	43,997	8	0	55,866	13	5	11,869	5	5	.....		
Gujarat Provincial College and other Funds	3,365	1	7	5,240	3	11	1,875	2	4	.....		
Total	3,04,984	10	11	2,71,685	12	7	36,686	15	[illegible]	69,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Southern Division.												
School Fees	13,540	11	10	5,330	7	5	.....			8,210	4	5
Educational Cess	66,000	12	9	1,30,834	12	10	64,834	0	1	.....		
Popular Contribution	5,283	3	5	3,172	9	1	.....			2,110	10	4
Municipal Fund	2,462	13	7	2,358	7	3	.....			104	6	4
Contribution for School-buildings and repairs	8,361	5	7	11,037	15	6	26,676	9	11	.....		
Belgaum Sirdars' High School Fund	4,513	11	9	4,333	14	2	.....			179	13	7
Dharwar English School Endowment Fund	200	0	0	80	0	0	.....			120	0	0
Kolapore State Funds	.....			23,912	1	1	23,912	1	1	.....		
Meeruj State Funds	.....			869	4	5	869	4	5	.....		
Mudhole State Funds	.....			1,047	15	9	1,047	15	9	.....		
Local Funds of these States	.....			762	8	0	762	8	0	.....		
Total....	1,00,362	10	11	1,83,739	15	1	94,102	6	10	10,725	2	8
Sind Division.												
Sind Scholarship Fund	1,129	13	9	788	0	0	.....			341	13	9
School Fee Fund	4,781	12	9	5,414	15	6	633	2	9	.....		
Educational Cess or Jagheer Fund	2,027	8	8	3,099	3	4	1,071	10	8	.....		
Educational Deposit or Municipal Fund	14,433	9	5	14,730	6	9	296	13	4	.....		
One Anna or Local Cess Fund	23,049	9	0	26,547	6	1	3,497	13	1	.....		
Contribution for Local Works	4,084	14	2	5,533	8	0	1,448	9	10	.....		
Total....	49,507	3	9	56,113	7	8	6,948	1	8	341	13	9
Grand Total....	8,02,907	10	11	9,09,477	7	11	1,89,661	6	5	83,091	9	5
						Deduct Decrease....	83,091	9	5			
						Net Increase....	1,06,569	13	0			

The large decrease of Local cesses expenditure in the Northern Division is due to a temporary contraction of School-building operations.

5. The expenditure stated to have been made on Aided and Inspected Private Schools during the year, from private funds and exclusive of State assistance, is as follows :—

Central Division	Rs.	2,60,963	7	11
Northern Division	,,	49,554	6	8
Southern Division	,,	22,339	11	6
Sind Division	,,	15,796	8	0
Total...	Rs.	3,48,654	2	1

6. Objects of expenditure on Instruction during the year 1868-69 :—

	From Imperial Funds.			From Local Funds.			TOTAL.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Institution.									
(a) General — Colleges	80,679	8	10	48,901	13	3	1,29,581	6	1
(a) General — High Schools	97,215	3	9	66,934	11	7	1,64,149	15	4
(a) General — Middle Class Schools ..	73,583	10	2	1,37,070	11	6	2,10,654	5	8
(a) General — Lower Class Schools ..	1,49,248	2	10	3,96,025	9	3	5,45,273	12	1
(b) Special	94,899	9	2	25,759	9	6	1,20,659	2	8
(c) Female Schools.....	8,352	9	8	21,709	1	0	30,061	10	8
Total....	5,03,978	12	5	6,96,401	8	1	12,00,380	4	6
Add for Kolhapoor, Meeruj, and Mudhole States, of which the detail is not given by the Educational Inspector.....	.....			19,832	12	5	19,832	12	5
Grand Total ...	5,03,978	12	5	7,16,234	4	6	12,00,380	0	11
Private Institutions receiving aid from Government.									
A. *On the system of Payment by Results.*									
(a) General — Colleges	.....			.....			.....		
(a) General — High Schools	15,686	0	0	.....			15,686	0	0
(a) General — Middle Class Schools ..	8,075	0	0	.....			8,075	0	0
(a) General — Lower Class Schools ..	1,018	0	0	.....			1,018	0	0
(b) Special	.....			.....			.....		
(c) Female Schools.....	3,306	8	0	.....			3,306	8	0
Total....	28,085	8	0	.....			28,085	8	0

	From Imperial Funds			From Local Funds			TOTAL		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a.	p	Rs	a	p
Brought forward..	.			.....			..		
B. *Not on the system of Payment for Results.*									
(a) General — Colleges	.....	..		.....			.....		
(a) General — High Schools.	80	0	0	.....			80	0	0
(a) General — Middle Class Schools....	20,000	6	4	.....			20,000	6	4
(a) General — Lower Class Schools ..	.....	..		.. ....			.....		
(b) Special	20,271	12	2	.....			20,271	12	2
(c) Female Schools.....	900	0	0	.....			900	0	0
Total....	41,252	2	6	.....			41,252	2	6
Translation Department....	10,154	11	6	52	0	0	10,206	11	6
Book Department	35,037	14	1	325	0	0	35,362	14	1
Buildings	27,926	8	8	1,72,821	13	5	2,00,748	6	1
Expenses from Dakshina Fund	8,579	3	0	.....			8,579	3	0
Special allowance to Drs. Bühler and Kielhorn for purchase of Sanskrit MSS.	1,932	13	0	.....			1,932	13	0
Grants to students of European and Eurasian parentage	10,642	0	10	.....			10,642	0	10
Expenses on account of the *Gazetteer*, Bombay Presidency	1,632	12	4	.....			1,632	12	4
Miscellaneous	325	0	0	301	11	9	626	11	9
Total....	96,230	15	5	1,73,500	9	2	2,69,731	8	7
Grand Total....	6,69,547	6	4	8,89,734	13	8	15,59,282	4	0

7. Results of expenditure on Instruction during 1868-69, showing number of Schools, Scholars, and Average Attendance in all grades :—

	Number of Colleges or Schools	Average monthly number on the Rolls throughout the year	Average daily attendance.	Ratio of average daily school-time to average monthly number.
Government Institutions				
At Colleges affiliated to the University (*i.e.* Elphinstone, Poona, Grant Medical, and Poona Engineering Colleges, and Law School)	5	464·0	396·0	·85
At Colleges not affiliated (*i.e.* Gujarat Provincial College)	1	37·2	250	·67
At Higher Class Schools (*i.e.* Elphinstone, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Surat, Rutnagherry, Dhoolia, Hydrabad, Rajcote, Kurrachee, Kolhapoor, and Ahmedunggur)	12	2,637·9	2,268·5	·86
At Middle Class Schools (*i.e.* 1st Grade and 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools)	167	19,064·0	15,313·4	·80
At Schools of Lower Class, *i.e.* Vernacular or Primary)	1,881	107,398 7	82,264·8	·76
At Female Schools	141	5,036·0	3,212·8	·64
At Normal and Special Schools (*i.e.* Poona, Ahmedabad, and Belgaum Training Colleges, and Surat, Rajcote, Kolhapoor, Hydrabad, and Sukkur Normal Schools, and Hydrabad Engineering School)	9	361·0	305·6	·84
Total	2,216	134,998·8	103,786·1	·77
Private Institutions receiving aid from Government.				
At Higher Class Schools	10	2,648·0	2,236·0	·84
At Middle Class Schools	21	2,160·0	1,832·0	·85
At Lower Class or Primary Schools	25	1,335·8	1,085·6	·81
At Female Schools	22	1,826·7	1,400·5	·76
At Special Schools	2	137·0	101·0	·74
Total	80	8,107·5	6,655·1	·82
Private Institutions not receiving aid, but under Inspection only.				
At Higher Class Schools	..	....	....	....
At Middle Class Schools	18	1,671·5	1,352·1	·81
At Lower Class or Primary Schools	104	5,788·1	4,388·5	·76
At Female Schools	33	1,355·3	839·1	·62
At Special Schools	5	54·0	46·0	·85
Total	160	8,868·9	6,625·7	·74
Grand Total	2,456	151,975·2	117,066·9	·77

6. Increase of Schools and Scholars during the year under report:—

Grade of Schools.	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government Institutions.								
High Schools	10	12	2	..	2,083	2,844	761	..
Middle Class Schools ..	105	167	62	..	11,629	19,632	8,003	..
Lower ditto.	1,670	1,881	211	..	104,703	112,223	7,520	..
Female Schools.....	97	141	44	..	3,458	5,427	1,969	..
Normal Schools and Special Schools.....	8	9	1	..	298	370	72	..
Total....	1,890	2,210	320	..	122,171	140,496	18,325	..
Private Institutions receiving aid from Government.								
High Schools	7	10	3	..	2,275	2,747	472	..
Middle Class Schools ..	18	21	3	..	2,310	2,138	..	172
Lower ditto.	24	25	1	..	1,281	1,447	166	.
Female Schools..	15	22	7	.	1,393	1,874	481	..
Normal ditto	..	..	..	.	....	....	..	..
* Special ditto	3	2	..	1	197	155	..	42
Total.. .	67	80	14	1	7,456	8,361	1,119	214
Private Institutions not receiving aid but under Inspection only.								
High Schools	2	..	..	2	378	....	..	378
Middle Class Schools ..	22	18	..	4	1,895	1,648	..	247
Lower ditto	77	104	27	..	4,266	5,605	1,339	..
Female Schools..	30	33	3	..	1,413	1,297	..	116
Normal ditto..	1	..	..	1	8	....	..	8
† Special ditto	..	5	5	..	....	54	54	..
Total.. ..	132	160	35	7	7,960	8,604	1,393	749
Grand Total....	2,089	2,450	369	8	137,587	157,461	20,837	963

* Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art and Industry and David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.

† Schools of Sanskrit learning at Sanglee.

9. The net increase of Schools and Scholars is as follows:—

	Schools	Scholars.
Government Institutions	320	18,325
Aided Institutions	13	905
Inspected Institutions	28	644
Total....	361	19,874

10. The following table gives the numbers matriculated from Government High Schools as compared with last year:—

Institution.	Matriculated in 1867.	Matriculated in 1868.
Elphinstone High School	42	58
Poona ditto	23	29
Ratnagherry ditto	8	22
Surat ditto	10	19
Ahmedabad ditto	10	12
Belgaum (Sirdar) ditto	4	5
Dhoolia ditto	3	7
Hydrabad ditto	5	2
Kurrachee ditto	1	3
Rajkote ditto	2	6
Kolapoor ditto	....	4
Ahmednaggur ditto	....	1
Total....	108	168

The Sholapoor 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School also succeeded in passing two Candidates.

11. The following is a corresponding table for Aided Institutions:—

Institutions	Numbers Matriculated in 1867.	Numbers Matriculated in 1868.
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	6	11
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	2	4
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Bombay	6	9
Free Church Mission Institution, Poona	4	2
Church Missionary Society's Robert Money School, Bombay	5	4
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay	....	6
Hydrabad Mission School	..	3
Bombay Proprietary School	....	8
Irish Mission School, Surat	....	2
Total....	23	49

12. The comparative results of Collegiate Instruction, as shown by the numbers who have passed the Higher University Examinations, are as follows:—

	Number passed.	
	1867.	1868.
First Examination in Arts.		
Elphinstone College	13	26
Deccan College	8	14
B.A. Degree.		
Elphinstone College	18	4
Deccan College	6	3
M.A. Degree.		
Elphinstone College	4	4
Deccan College	2	....
L.M. Degree.		
Grant Medical College	3	1
LL.B. Degree.		
Government Law School	3	3
First Examination in Civil Engineering.		
Poona Civil Engineering College	....	7
L.C.E. Degree.		
Poona Civil Engineering College	....	1

13. No candidate from any aided Institution succeeded in passing any of the higher University examinations.

14. The following statements show the cost to Government, and the operations of the Book Department.

The total Imperial expenditure on the Department during the year under report is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(a) Curator's salary	3,600	0	0
(b) Establishment	4,621	10	2
(c) House rent	3,630	0	0
(d) Sums drawn for printing and purchasing School Books	1,27,129	3	5
(e) Ditto encouragement of Literature	10,061	10	0
(f) Contingencies	12,053	11	8
(g) Commission to Vendors	12,184	1	4
Total	1,73,310	4	2

15. The sum paid into the Treasury on account of sale proceeds of books, including certain adjustments, amounts to Rs. 1,47,101-4-2. The following tabular statement shows the sums drawn from and paid into the Treasury during the last five years on account of the sale of School Books:—

Year	Amount drawn.			Amount paid.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1864-65	10,117	2	11	93,756	2	3
1865-66	79,995	13	10	98,904	9	4
1866-67	1,25,706	13	10	1,25,353	3	7
1867-68	1,15,068	3	2	1,43,526	0	11
1868-69	1,27,159	4	4	1,47,101	4	2

16. The following table will show the Books and Maps in different languages printed and purchased by the Book Department during the year :—

	Number of Books &c	Amount		
		Rs.	a.	p.
English	173,376	42,692	3	1
Latin	2,160	2,725	9	8
Marathi	169,187	18,534	5	6
Gujarati	173,000	30,530	11	0
Canarese	54,230	9,763	11	0
Hindustani	5,505	1,373	12	9
Sanskrit	5,745	8,378	6	11
Maps	700	3,525	10	0
Miscellaneous	4,742	9,634	13	6
Total	588,545	1,27,159	3	5

17. The subjoined is a summary statement of Books and Maps in different languages sold by the Department during the year :—

	Number of Books, &c.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
English	98,155	39,675	9	2
Latin	687	1,029	9	1
Marathi	199,876	16,017	1	9
Gujarati	139,298	34,151	5	9
Canarese	29,186	5,976	8	0
Hindustani	8,231	2,285	13	6
Sanskrit	6,015	6,826	9	0
Miscellaneous	5,497	7,476	15	0
Furniture	11	6	14	0
Total	186,956	1,43,746	5	6

18. The amount of sale proceeds of Books this year is exceeded by the amount paid into the Treasury by Rupees 3,654-14-8. The difference is owing to certain balances of former years recovered and paid into the Treasury during the year under report.

19. Beside the sum drawn for printing and purchasing School Books, Rs. 10,961-10-0 have been spent on the encouragement of literature, from which may be deducted Rupees 351-10-0 received by sale of Books bought from the Encouragement Fund. The value of the balance on March 31st of stock purchased from the same Fund was Rs. 3,569-8-0. Books bought from this Fund are presented gratis to the registered libraries.

20. The exact receipts of the Book Depôt for the year, after deducting the receipts of the Encouragement Fund, are therefore Rs. 1,43,391-11-6; and the exact expenditure on salaries, house rent, printing, purchases, commission, and sundries, is Rs. 1,63,248-10-2. This shows a balance of Rs. 19,853-14-8 against the Book Depôt. But there has been an addition to the stock on hand during the year to the value of Rs. 28,110-9-7, so that there is a net surplus of Rupees 8,256-10-11 on the whole transactions.

21. The following table shows an increase of 10 in the number of Depots subordinate to the Central Book Depôt during the year under report :—

	Number of Depots on the 31st March 1868.	Number of Depots on the 31st March 1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
Zillah Branch Book Depôts	22	21	..	1
Depots attached to English Schools	7	6	..	1
Branch Book Depôts Sawant Ware *Indore.*	1	1	..	..
District School Depôts	206	218	12	..
Total	236	246	12	2
		Deduct Decrease	2	
		Net Increase	10	

22. The following table shows the building operations during the year under report:—

Division.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed.	Expenditure.		
New buildings.			Rs.	a.	p.
Central Division	88	*20	66,013	4	3
Northern Division	34	33	81,259	0	7
Southern Division	51	17	1,10,723	12	1
Sind Division	1	6	10,691	0	0
Total	174	76	2,68,687	0	11
Alteration and Special Repairs.					
Central Division	....	835	14,341	14	1
Northern Division	1	4	2,824	12	0
Southern Division	9	6	5,076	13	6
Sind Division	....	3	1,389	9	6
Total	13	848	23,633	1	1
Grand Total	187	924	2,92,320	2	0

* Besides these, eight new School-houses have been built in the Tanna Collectorate by the people themselves at their own cost.

23. In order to show from what sources funds for buildings have been obtained the following table is given :—

Division.	Sources of Expenditure on School-buildings.																							
	Imperial Funds.			Local Cess.			Municipal Funds.			Revenues of the Political States.			Popular Contributions.			Fees.			Educational Cess or Jahageer Funds.			Total		
	Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p
Central Division..	*12 356	10	11	60,003	7	1	....			....			7,268	12	0	726	4	4	....			80,355	2	4
Northern Division.	3,109	0	0	57,380	4	7	....			....			23,594	8	0	....			....			84,083	12	7
Southern Division.	21,241	5	9	62,442	2	10	460	0	0	12,800	5	4	17,856	11	8	1,000	0	0	....			1,15,800	9	7
Sind Division	3,187	8	0	2,550	13	10	665	3	8	....			5,533	8	0	60	0	0	83	8	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total....	39,894	8	8	1,82,376	12	4	1,125	3	8	12,800	5	4	54,253	7	8	1,786	4	4	83	8	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* In addition to these sums a special Grant-in-aid, amounting to Rs 300, has been made from Imperial Funds to the Kurapha and Bangalore School-house at Sholapoor.

24. The following table shows the increase of Libraries in each Division :—

Libraries.

	In 1867-68.	In 1868-69.*	Increase.	Decrease.
Central Division	43	*50	7	....
Northern Division	52	72	20	....
Southern Division	17	18	1	....
Sind Division	7	7	....	....
Total....	119	147	28	....

* Exclusive of the large public Libraries in Bombay and Poona, which have no connection with the Department.

The following table shows the number of Candidates at Honours [illegible]

Year.	Matriculation		First Examination in Arts		Bachelor of Art		Master of Arts		License in Law *		Bachelor in Law.	
	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates	Number passed	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.
1857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859	127	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860	42	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861	86	39	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862	134	30	9	5	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..
1863	148 143	56 56	20	15	6	3	5	2	..	..	..	..
1864	241	109	22	16	15	8	2	2	..	..	..	..
1865	282	111	32 47	15 26	20	12	9	6	..	..	2	2
1866	440	93	59	21	23 36	10 15	6	3	..	..	2	2
1867	539	163	69	21	40	24	12	6	..	..	6	3
1868	640	250	85	40	33	7	12	4	..	..	6	3
Total	2,822	943	358	166	179	83	47	24	..	..	16	10

* No examination for this Degree in connection with this University.

N.B.—I. This University holds a special examination for Honours in Law. Any candidate at this examination. In 1865 two candidates who had presented themselves at this examination

II. This University can also hold an examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

University Examinations and the number passed in each year 1887 :—

License in Medicine and Surgery				Bachelor in Medicine				Doctor of Medicine		License in Civil Engineering			
First Examination.		Second Examination		First Examination.		Second Examination.				First Examination		Second Examination.	
Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.
..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	.	..
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	7	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 5	5 1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	4	5 1	3 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	.
5	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..
8	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	1	1
57	28	25	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	9	3	1

who is passed in the first Division at the examination for the Degree of LL.B. is allowed to appear
Passed the examination,
for which, however, no candidate has as yet applied.

UNIVERSITY.

Examinations in 1869-70.

For the Matriculation Examination held in November last 600 Candidates were examined. Of these, 250 passed the examination.

The successful candidates were sent up by the following schools :—

58 by Elphinstone High School.
29 ,, Poona High School.
22 ,, Rutnagiri High School.
19 ,, Surat High School.
12 ,, Ahmedabad High School.
11 ,, Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
10 ,, Baba Gokhley's School, Poona.
9 ,, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution.
8 ,, Bombay Proprietary School.
7 ,, Dhoolia High School.
6 ,, Rajcote High School.
6 ,, St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
5 ,, Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
4 ,, Kolhapoor High School.
4 ,, Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
4 ,, General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
3 ,, Kurrachee High School.
3 ,, Hydrabad Mission School.
2 ,, Akola High School.
2 ,, Hyderabad High School.
2 ,, Sholapoor Government English School.
2 ,, Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
2 ,, His Highness the Maharaja's Madressa Indore.
2 ,, Surat Irish Mission School.
1 ,, Ahmednuggur Government English School.

1 by Fort High School.
1 „ Mahagavkar's English School, Poona; and the remaining
15 had been under Private Tuition.

Of these, 32 passed for their second Language in Sanskrit, 16 in Latin, 8 in Portuguese, 96 in Marathi, 90 in Gujarati, 1 in Canarese, 1 in Hindustani, 5 in Sindhi, and 1 in Persian; 182 being Hindoos, 47 Parsees, 8 Portuguese, 7 Indo-Britons, 3 Sindhees, 2 Jews, and 1 Mahomedan.

For the *First Examination in Arts* 77 candidates were examined, and 40 passed the examination. Of these, 26 were from Elphinstone College and 14 from the Deccan College; 31 being Hindoos, 8 Parsees, and 1 Portuguese. Of the candidates, 21 selected Sanskrit as their second Language, 18 Latin, and 1 Marathi. In the special subjects of the examination 19 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 19 in Analytical Geometry, and 2 in Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

In the *Examination for the Degree of B.A.* 27 candidates were examined, of whom 7 passed, all in the Second Class; 4 being Hindoos and 3 Parsees. Of the candidates 4 were from Elphinstone College and 3 from the Deccan College; 3 selected Latin as their second Language, 2 Sanskrit, and 2 Marathi. Of selected subjects, 7 passed in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 4 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 4 in Analytical Geometry, 3 in Optics and Astronomy, 2 in Political Economy, and 1 in Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

In the *Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages* there were 6 candidates, of whom 3 passed the examination. Of these, 2 were Hindoos, who passed in English and Sanskrit, and 1 a Parsee, who passed in English and Latin. One of the Hindoos passed in the First Class, and considered to have taken Honours in Languages in this examination, the others were placed in the Second Class. They were all from Elphinstone College.

In the *Examination for the Degree of M.A. in History and Philosophy* there were two candidates, both of whom failed to pass the examination.

In the *Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy* 2 candidates were examined—one a Parsee, from Elphinstone College, passed, and was placed in the First Class, and considered to have taken Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

In the *Examination for the Degree of LL.B.* there were 6 candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 3 passed the examination and were placed in the Second Division. Two were Parsees and one a Mahomedan.

In the *First Examination for the Degree of L.M.* there were 7 candidates from Grant College, of whom 4 passed the examination, 3 being Hindoos and 1 a Portuguese.

In the *Second Examination for the Degree of L.M.* there was 1 candidate, a Portuguese, from Grant College. He passed in the First Class.

For the *First Examination of Civil Engineering* there were 8 candidates from the Poona Civil Engineering College. Of these, 7 passed, 1 being placed in the First and the others in the Second Division. They were all Hindoos.

In the *Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.* there was one candidate, a Hindoo, from the Poona Civil Engineering College. He passed the examination and was placed in the Second Division.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship was resigned by the First Fellow, Atmaram Sadashiv Jayakar, L.M., R.C.P., on his return to India from England on the 9th June 1868, as the first Hindoo Commissioned Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service in the Presidency. On the 29th of September last another Graduate, Shripad Babajee

Thakur, B.A., of Elphinstone College, left Bombay for England as the second Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow.

For the *Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship* there were 9 competitors last year. The Scholarship was awarded to Abajee Vishun Kathvate, B.A., of the Deccan College.

For the *Homejee Cursetjee Prize* the Syndicate received during the last year 9 poems on the subject of "India three thousand years ago," but none of them having been found worthy, the prize remained unawarded.

The *Jugonath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships* continue to attract a great many students in the various parts of this Presidency to the important study of Sanskrit. During the year under review there were 13 competitors, against 34 of last year and 21 of 1866. The first of the Scholarships was awarded to Pandurung Venkatesh Chintamanipetkar, of Poona High School, and the second Scholarship to Narayen Bikaji Agáse, of Rutnagiri High School.

The *Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship* having become vacant last year was awarded to Savailal Gowindram Desai, of Elphinstone High School.

The *Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship* was awarded to Michael McDermott, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay, for the best examination in Latin at the last Matriculation examination.

Endowments and Benefactions.

The Kinloch Forbes Medal.

On the 19th December last the Senate of the University accepted the offer of the Honourable Mr. Justice Tucker, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, and Messrs. George Foggo, Venayek Rao Jugonathjee Sunkersett, and Herbert Birdwood, of a sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 5 per cent. paper for

the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and Roman Civil Law, to be called the "Kinloch Forbes Medal," and for Law Books to accompany the Medal, should the Fund allow.

Sir Stafford Northcote Prizes.

On the 27th November His Excellency the Governor offered to the University on behalf of the Right Honourable Sir Stafford Northcote, Baronet, M.P., late Secretary of State for India, £50, or Rupees 500, to be given in five prizes of Books to the value of Rs. 100 each, of which 4 were to be for the highest proficiency in the examination in each of the four Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering, and the fifth to the candidate who should pass the best examination for Matriculation. At the late examinations held in the different Faculties the prizes were awarded as follows :—

IN ARTS.

At the M.A. Examination.

To Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, of Elphinstone College.

In Law.

To Ratanshah Erachshah Kohiyar, of Government Law School.

In Medicine.

To Mathias Francisco Pereira, of Grant Medical College.

In Civil Engineering.

To Gopal Raojee Tilak, of Poona Civil Engineering College; and at the

Matriculation Examination.

To Keshao Vaman Kirtane, of Poona High School.

Government of India Scholarships.

During the past year the Government of Bombay requested the University to nominate to two Scholarships established

by the Government of India to be held by Natives of India on condition of their residing in Great Britain and studying for any of the learned professions or for the Civil and other Public Services in India. For the first of these Scholarships the Syndicate received six applications from candidates who had successfully passed the late first examination in Arts. Of the six applicants, Mr. Sitaram Narayen Pundit, of Elphinstone College, was found the most worthy, and accordingly the first Government of India Scholarship was adjusted to him, subject to his fulfilling the conditions and requirements attached to the Scholarship.

The University Buildings.

During the year 1868-69 the foundation-stone of the University Hall, Library, and other buildings on the site on the Esplanade presented by Government was laid by His Excellency the Governor in the presence of the Right Honourable the Earl of Mayo, K.P., the Senate of the University, and a vast concourse of spectators composed of all classes of the community, Native and European.

The University of Bombay.

The total annual value of endowments is Rs. 4,100.

The total amount of Benefactions received has been as follows:—

For University Buildings	Rs.	1,00,000
For University Arms and Common Seal	,,	1,200
For University Library Building.....	,,	2,00,000
For the Rajabai Tower	,,	2,00,000
For University Mace	,,	1,200
Total....Rupees		5,02,400

MEDICAL.

During the past year many minor alterations and improvements have been made in the buildings at present used for the European General Hospital at Bombay, and other alterations and desiderata have been sanctioned. The endeavour has been, and continues to be, confined to rendering the place as suitable as possible for sick European accommodation, pending the erection of a new hospital, the subject of which is still under consideration.

2. The upper story of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital has been completed, and will afford space for seventy more sick. In addition to this, an operating theatre has been provided.

3. Some temporary sheds for the isolation and treatment of small-pox and cholera cases, which were erected in the compound of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, were unfortunately destroyed by fire during the year. They are being replaced by strong corrugated iron sheds in a suitable locality near the hospital.

4. The number of capital operations performed in this hospital was 370, being an increase on the previous year of 47. The minor operations performed were very numerous.

5. The Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, which is unfortunately inherently defective in its construction, has, throughout the year, had several alterations and improvements effected in it.

6. The number of Lunatics treated in the Asylum was 345, of whom 276 were males and 69 females. Of these 95 were discharged cured, 23 died, and 227 remained under treatment.

7. The subject of a new Central Asylum is under consideration.

8. The "Cowasjee Jehangeer" Ophthalmic Hospital is fast increasing its great sphere of usefulness. The operations performed during the year in this hospital amounted to 552 against 279 in the previous year, and the number of out-patients was 4,499 against 3,485 in 1867, and 2,730 in 1865, while the daily number of in-patients was 41 against 33 in the previous year.

9. There were 106 cases of "cataract" operated on, of which 91 were successful, and 26 cases of "artificial pupil," of which 22 resulted successfully.

10. The inmates of the County Jail and House of Correction have been singularly healthy. With a total strength of 473, the average daily number of sick has been 7·2.

11. The sanitary state of the Byculla Schools has been much improved by the completion of the upper story dormitories for girls, and by other minor improvements.

12. There were 138 boys in the schools during the year and 121 girls, and the admissions into hospital were 370. One death occurred. The average daily sick was 11·5.

13. Generally, the public health at the Presidency during the year may be said to have been good, though there were more deaths from cholera, small-pox and measles, than during the preceding year. Neither small-pox nor cholera, however, became epidemic.

14. In the Poona and Southern Mahratta Circle of medical superintendence, the David Sassoon Hospital is the largest charity. It was opened in 1867, and its progressive utility and popularity are shewn by the accompanying table:—

Period.	1867.	1868.
	Admitted.	Admitted.
1st quarter ending 31st March	115	145
2nd " 30th June	125	171
3rd " 30th September	112	260
4th " 31st December	133	251
Total	485	827

15. The utility of this hospital is further testified by the increasing number of out-patients attending its Dispensary.

16. Dispensaries were opened during the year at Yeola in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, and at Kipra in Sind. Arrangements have also been made for opening Dispensaries in Guzerat, at Sanund, Dhundooka, Prantej and Jamboosur.

17. At Sadra, in the Mahee Kanta Political Agency, a new hospital has been built from subscriptions raised by Major Law and the Talookdars of the country. It was opened in November, and is most favorably reported on.

18. The sanitary state of the Jail and Police Hospitals throughout the Presidency may be considered to have improved, the returns showing the number of deaths and the percentage of deaths to strength, and of deaths to

treated, to have been less than those of the previous year. The following are the details:—

		Strength	Treated	Deaths	Ratio per cent of—		
					Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
Jail Hospitals.....	1868-69	7,491	9,815	144	131·02	1·92	1·47
	1867-68	7,419	9,663	233	130·25	3·14	2·41
Police Hospitals.....	1868-69	16,874	7,357	72	43·60	0·43	0·98
	1867-68	16,782	7,630	86	45·46	0·51	1·13

19. The total number of persons treated in Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the year was 4,01,455, or 45,514 more than in the previous year.

20. The following are the details:—

	Hospitals.	Dispensaries.	Total.
Presidency Division	12,482	98,645	1,11,127
Poona "	8,983	91,214	1,00,197
Northern "	6,337	96,911	1,03,248
Sind "	14,301	69,338	83,639
Aden	3,244	.....	3,244
Total.....	45,347	3,56,108	4,01,455

21. The Lunatic Asylums at Ahmedabad, Poona, Dharwar and Sind, gave shelter to 332 lunatics, of whom 58 were discharged, and 24 died.

22. In the Dispensaries throughout the Presidency the castes receiving aid were as follows:—

Percentage of castes to treated—

Christians	4·34
Hindoos	49·16
Mussulmans	42·36
Parsees	3·46
Other castes	0·38

23. Vaccination under the Superintendent General of Vaccination was carried on with good success.

24. The number of operations was 4,26,253, being an increase of 34,838 over the preceding year. The number vaccinated under the age of one year was 1,77,276, and above that age 2,43,978. The percentage of successful cases was 93·5.

SURVEYS.

REVENUE SURVEY.

Northern Division.

The following statement shows the area measured and classified during the year by the several Survey Departments under the control of the Survey Commissioner, Northern Division:—

Department.	No. of parties or establishments employed.	Area measured and classified.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Measured	Classified.	In area measured.	In area classified.	In area measured.	In area classified.
Tanna and Rutnagherry Survey	8	4,22,751	3,36,024	...	..	1,26,171	1,96,838
Khandeish Survey	3	7,60,042	1,54,309	...	...	2,06,976	2,70,459
Ahmednuggur Revision Survey	2	1,21,503	.....	40,606	...	.....	.....
Indus Right Bank District	6	2,24,233	2,84,733	65,694	...	.....	4,65,041
Indus Left Bank District	7	10,12,128	1,50,111	64,272	...	.....	41,106
Bombay Survey	...	.....	.....	This survey completed 52 traverses containing an area of 2,855 acres.			
		25,40,657	9,25,177				

2. In addition to this work, the Survey Settlement was introduced into 955 Government and 46 alienated vil-

lages, in all 1,001 villages. The details of the settlement work are given in the following table:—

Name of District.	No of Villages settled.	Survey Assessment.	Past Collections.	Percentage increase.	Percentage decrease.
Tanna and Rutnagherry Survey.					
Dapoolee Soobha	175	1,10,710	1,06,704	3·12	.....
Indapoor	76	1,22,990	78,769	56·	.....
Dhanoo	171	59,589	34,360	73·	.....
Sheogaom	59	68,190	63,513	7·	.....
Khandeish Survey.					
Baglan Soobha	91	1,16,326	1,02,048	14·	.....
Nizampoor Petta	87	59,463	37,226	59·	.....
Indus Right Bank.					
Kukkur	24	29,320	35,092	.....	14·
Tiggur	69	67,551	79,728	.....	15·
Mehur	96	1,05,445	1,20,985	.....	13·
Indus Left Bank.					
Shahadadpoor	60	93,076	79,707	17·	.....
Ghotekee, including one village of Rohree	47	1,13,000	70,000	61·	.....
	955	9,45,660	8,08,132	.....	.....
Add—					
Inam villages settled during the year.	46				
	1,001				

The settlement has thus raised the Government rental from Rs. 8,08,132 to Rs. 9,45,660, giving an annual increase of Rs. 1,37,528 to the future revenues of the State from these districts.

3. The Khandeish Survey has been reduced by two establishments, which were transferred to other Departments preparatory to the general reduction of that Survey.

4. In the Town and Island of Bombay the Superintendent has, in addition to the Town Survey work, commenced the preparation of a new register of all lands in the Island. This will include a complete record of present occupants and tenants, and will add materially to the value of the survey.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

5. The several establishments comprising the Southern Mahratta Country Survey, under the control of the Survey Commissioner S. D., who is also Survey Commissioner for the province of Mysore and the Hydrabad Assigned Districts, measured and classified during the year 9,12,396 acres, showing an increase of 20,492 acres over the out-turn of the preceding year.

	1868-69.	1867-68.
Measured	5,92,542	5,42,040
Classified	3,19,854	3,49,864
	9,12,396	8,91,904
Increase..... ...		20,492
		9,12,396

6. Considerable progress was made in the measurement and classification of Jagheers. In addition to the large Jagheer of Phultun, Mungulveera, a Talooka of the Sanglee Jageer, and Torgal and Enchulkurunjee in the Kolapoor State, were classified and settled. The Inam villages of Pattun in the Sattara Collectorate were likewise classified during the year.

7. The measurement of the small State of Savanoor, and of Kagul and Serole in Kolapoor, was completed, and that of Juth, a large Jagheer in the Sattara Collectorate, has been nearly brought to an end. The measurement of Kurveer is in progress.

8. An advance was effected in the measurement and classification of the districts of North Canara. Extensive traverses of blocks of forest were made by Theodolite

in the Yellapoor Talooka, and cross-staff measurements were also taken. The measurement of the Carwar Talooka was entirely completed, and progress made in the measurement of Coompta and Honore. Survey operations were also carried on in Soopa and Sircy. In the last named Talooka fever of a rather virulent kind broke out towards the end of March, striking down many of the Survey party and seriously impeding work.

9. The settlement operations of the year were confined entirely to Jagheers, and the following statement shows their result:—

Name of Jagheer.	No. of Villages settled.	Survey Assessment.	Average collections in the year preceding settlement.	Increase.	Decrease.
Torgal	30	11,722	12,213	.....	491
Enchulkurunjee.....	11	63,739	66,482	.....	2,743
Mungulveera	33	1,04,698	1,27,902	.....	23,204
Phultun	73	96,840	1,00,051	.....	3,211
	147	2,76,999	3,06,648	.....	29,649

The effect of the settlement was thus to reduce the assessment in the several Jagheers.

10. In January 1868 a Photozincographic Department was organized at Poona under the general control of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner S. D. Much work of importance has already been done by it, not only in connection with the survey of this Presidency, but also with that of the Central Provinces. An additional Zincographic Press is expected from England, with two trained

Sappers from the Ordnance Photozincographic Office at Southampton; and with this additional aid it is expected the Department will be able to turn out work as fast as received, and to undertake the production of maps and plans, which, under the old system of lithographing, could only be multiplied and published at considerable cost. On the recommendation of the Survey Commissioner, the price of the Zilla Maps has been ordered to be raised from Rs. 1¼ to Rs. 3 per copy as an experimental measure.

GUZERAT.

11. The Guzerat Revenue Survey measured during the year under review 1,53,812 acres, and classified 2,57,082 acres. Compared with the out-turn of the preceding year, these results shew a decrease of 1,25,499 acres in the area measured, and an increase of 14,074 acres in that classified, during the year. In addition to this, revised rates of assessment were introduced into two Talookas of the Surat Collectorate, namely, Soopa and Bulsar.

12. The City Surveys of Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach and Bulsar, have made fair progress during the year. The subjoined statement shows the amount of revenue accruing to Government and the Municipalities, respectively, from all sources up to the end of October 1868:—

	Aggregate Amount.	Realizable by Government.		Realizable by Municipalities.		Realized.	Balance Outstanding.
		In lump.	Annually.	In lump.	Annually.		
Ahmedabad ...	42,237	6,779	539	34,206	716	15,491	26,746
Surat	1,31,898	17,159	135	1,14,579	25	1,30,822	1,076
Broach.....	3,729	109	454	903	2,264	3,362	367
Bulsar	2,033	13	20	1,998	.....	1,298	735
	1,79,897	24,060	1,148	1,51,686	3,005	1,50,973	28,924

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

SIND.

13. The Talookas of Meerpoor, Buttora and Beyla, in the Shabunder District were surveyed, as also the plains of Oomerkote, and the desert Talookas of Nuggur Parkur, Mittee and Deepla. In Shahbunder and the plains of Oomerkote the survey was made on the scale of 4 inches to a mile to the extent of—

376·79 square miles in Shahbunder.
900 Do. in the plains of Oomerkote.

Total...1276·79 square miles.

In the desert portion of Thurr and Parkur the survey was effected on the scale of 1 inch to a mile to the extent of 3,500 square miles, giving an aggregate area of 4,776·79 square miles of work during the year under review.

14. Only two Talookas remain to be surveyed, viz. Jatee and Shahbunder, roughly computed to contain an area of 3,300 square miles.

15. A military map of the cantonment, town, harbour, and environs of Kurrachee, and a map of the environs of Hydrabad, on the scale of 16 inches to a mile, has been ordered. This work will probably be commenced during the next cold season, and will be completed in October or November 1870, when the entire Topographical Survey of the Province will have been accomplished.

FORESTS.

The Forest revenues and charges for 1868-69 exceed those of 1867-68 by Rs. 2,82,527-15-5 and Rs. 43,318-14-11, respectively. The annexed detailed Statement exhibits the net revenues of the former at Rs. 5,02,768, an amount considerably greater than the receipts of any previous year since the existence of the Forest Department.

2. The percentage of expenditure, compared with the receipts, is 48 against 61 in 1867-68.

3. The total disbursements of 1868-69, as shewn in the Statement, include expenditure on plantations and forest roads, rewards for planting trees, &c., amounting in all to Rs. 1,18,956-10-4.

4. The value of stock on hand on 1st April 1869 amounted to Rs. 2,87,930 against Rs. 6,29,595 on the 1st April 1868.

5. The number of convictions of Forest offences during the year was 668. The amount of fines levied was Rs. 6,669-2-3, and the value of the property confiscated is estimated at Rs. 1,872-5-3.

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of

COLLECTORATE.	RECEIPTS.						ESTABLISHMENT.					
	1867-68.			1868-69.			1867-68.			1868-69.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.
Surat	36,125	13	6	1,32,698	8	4	15,898	4	9	16,343	6	1
Khandeish	47,459	7	5	74,036	15	11	14,019	13	11	14,210	5	5
Ahmednuggur	20,918	6	4	45,750	6	11	10,947	2	7	7,480	9	11
Rutnagherry	7,072	13	0	3,656	5	6	2,666	6	7	4,455	11	5
Belgaum	25,289	13	10	43,466	2	10	9,420	13	1	8,741	6	2
Dharwar	32,789	14	6	22,882	9	0	4,641	13	3	3,747	0	4
Canara	2,99,595	12	3	3,63,124	4	9	39,634	15	4	39,482	9	0
Tanna (including Colaba)	1,05,247	0	7	1,87,876	11	1	40,340	6	7	38,774	1	2
Poona	78,050	7	0	69,927	4	4	24,685	10	9	26,624	14	3
Sattara	13,487	8	4	17,622	14	9	4,895	11	6	3,255	3	11
Kaira (including Punch Mahals)	15,962	3	4	3,485	0	1	1,463	11	2	988	5	8
	6,81,999	4	1	9,64,527	3	6	1,68,614	13	6	1,64,103	9	4

the Forest Department for the years 1867-68 *and* 1868-69.

EXPENDITURE.													PROFIT.			LOSS.		
CONSERVANCY AND WORKING.						TOTAL.												
1867-68.			1868-69.			1867-68.			1868-69.			1868-69.			1868-69.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
34,013	13	7	43,035	6	7	49,912	2	4	59,378	12	8	73,319	11	8			
15,553	9	2	17,772	8	9	29,573	7	1	31,982	14	2	42,054	1	9			
6,223	2	8	4,133	11	7	17,170	5	3	11,614	5	6	34,136	1	5			
6,193	12	6	2,797	9	5	8,860	3	1	7,253	4	10	.....			3,596	15	4
2,219	11	1	651	6	6	11,640	8	2	9,392	12	8	34,073	6	2			
15,142	6	6	12,631	2	3	19,781	3	9	16,378	2	7	6,504	6	5			
1,01,059	12	7	1,19,471	10	4	1,40,694	11	11	1,58,954	3	4	2,04,170	1	5			
29,239	1	1	75,416	9	8	69,579	7	8	1,14,190	10	10	73,686	0	3			
17,511	10	7	15,677	10	5	42,197	5	4	42,302	8	8	27,624	11	8			
6,124	11	10	4,644	6	0	11,020	7	4	7,899	9	11	9,723	4	10			
16,543	11	1	1,423	8	3	18,007	6	3	2,411	13	11	1,073	2	2			
2,49,825	6	8	2,97,655	9	9	4,18,440	4	2	4,61,759	3	1	5,06,364	15	9	3,596	15	4
												Deduct loss.....			3,596	15	4
												Balance in favor of Government.....			5,02,768	0	5

SIND.

6. In this Province the Forest Revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 2,35,511-0-6, being Rs. 21,682-5-9 less than that of the previous year.

7. This falling off is attributed to the low state of the upper part of the river Indus, which checked the steamers in their running, and so affected the consumption of fuel. The supply of timber for the Gun Carriage Department at Bombay also was not brought to account within the year.

9. Notwithstanding, however, the decrease in revenue, the charges for the year having been also less by Rs. 28,480, an actual net profit of Rs. 2,578 was realized in excess of that of the year 1867-68, as shown in the following table:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Net Profit.
For 1868-69.....	2,35,511 0 6	1,29,451 10 10	1,06,059 5 8
For 1867-68.....	2,57,193 6 3	1,53,711 13 5	1,03,481 8 10
Increase in the net profit of 1868-69.....			2,577 12 10

MILLS.

The annexed Statement contains a list of the Spinning and Weaving Mills and Miscellaneous Factories in the Bombay Presidency.

LIST *of* SPINNING *and* WEAVING MILLS *using Steam-Power in the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during* 1868-69.

Town.	Names of Mills, Owners, or Company.	No. of Engines used.	Horse-power of each Engine.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms.	Average No of hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay ...	Albert Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	1 1	60 10	18,000	None ,,	350	
	Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company.	2	40	21,000	335	600	
	The Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.	2	60 4	29,000	None	500	
	Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited.	2	80 each.	30,000	608	950	
	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company.	2	160	39,762	831	1,367	
	Alliance Spinning Company.	2	60 each.	20,000	None	450	
	Victoria Spinning Mill	2 pairs of high and low pressure.	30	9,000	None	225	
	Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	2	90	32,320	630	975	

	The Manickjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company.	2 pairs.	1 pair 120 H. P. 1 pair 35 H. P.	62,000	846	1,590	59,176 Spindles in working.
	Northern Division.						
Surat	The Jaffurali Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	2	30 each.	8,000	100	200	
	Do. do. ...	1	8	.....	.....	.....	To work 24 Platt's Macarthy's Gins.
Broach.....	Broach Cotton Mills Company.	3	30 each.	17,540	1	500	
	Do. do. ...	2	15 do.	.....	.....	65	Works 32 Platt's new double action Macarthy's Gins.
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company.	2	20	10,000	100	300	
	Southern Division.						
Coorla	Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	2	60	27,616 Sawing Machines	469 Wood working Machine.	850	
Rutnagherry..	Rutnagherry Saw Mills Company, Limited.	1	25	3	6	300	
Carwar.....	Carwar Company, Limited...	2 Pairs. 1 do. 1 do. 1 do.	180 15	None " "	None " "	100	

MUNICIPAL.

BOMBAY.

The rateable value of property was Rs. 1,47,49,075.

2. The rate per head of Municipal taxation was Rs. 3-1-8 on a population of 816,562.

3. The following table will show the amounts actually recovered by the Municipality under the several heads therein given, and the outstanding balance at the end of the year for all years:—

	Assessments in 1868.			Remissions.			Collections.			Total balance outstanding on 31st December 1868.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
House Rate	9,60,138	6	11	56,600	9	9	9,28,319	14	6	1,16,160	10	5
Police Rate	2,77,488	0	3	17,411	14	11	3,76,866	13	9	49,946	5	7
Lighting Rate ...	2,05,118	10	8	8,582	15	2	2,46,829	2	6	30,331	10	8
Wheel Tax	2,78,004	9	0	11,285	1	9	2,68,641	14	4	14,586	13	6
License Tax	1,96,730	0	0	.....			1,96,730	0	0	.....		
Water Rate.....	3,80,655	10	2	73,161	2	2	3,41,886	6	7	85,599	0	0
Halalcore Cess ...	4,43,881	7	6	30,792	3	3	3,93,068	0	5	20,021	3	10
Total Rs...	27,12,616	12	6	1,97,833	15	0	27,52,372	4	1	3,16,645	12	0

N. B.—Wheel Tax and Water Rate are recoverable quarterly in arrears, so that about one lakh of Rupees of figures shown above was not recoverable till 1st January 1869.

The gross revenue for the year 1868 from all sources was 32,04,949, and the gross expenditure on the year was 30,18,121-3-4.

Vehar Water.

4. New piping to an entire length of 5 miles, 211 yards and 2 feet, was laid down during the year, and there were several minor extensions for watering posts, night soil depôts, &c.

5. The waste weir, which caused some anxiety during 1867, was well repaired before the monsoon set in at a cost of Rs. 2,060-14-2.

6. There were 41 bursts in the mains during the year.

7. The number of meters in use on the 31st December 1868 was less by 32 than that in use on the same date in 1867. This is owing to meters having been discontinued in some cases in which the pressure was insufficient.

8. The extension of water supply in the town has progressed from 208 connections on the 31st December 1860, in which year the works were opened, to 8,218 connections on the 31st December 1868.

9. The present revenue of the works from Water Rates is four lakhs of Rupees per annum.

10. Four schemes for the extension of the water supply were completed and submitted to Government during the current year. A Commission has been appointed to consider them.

Lighting the Streets.

11. Little or no progress was made in the lighting of the town; the number of lights at the close of the year being even less than at the commencement. This is to be

ascribed to the continued high price of gas, and to the falling off in the Lighting Rate. Measures have been adopted for the use of Kerosine lights in some of the streets.

The Public Health.

12. During the year 15,702 persons died, or one in every 52 of the population, or 19·20 per thousand. The mean mortality for the preceding decade is seventeen thousand, eight hundred and sixty. The death rate, therefore, for the year, though somewhat above that for 1867 (18·95 per thousand), is much below the decennial mean, without taking into account the great increase of population in recent years. Cholera was more prevalent than in the previous year, 227 persons having fallen victims to it compared with 111 in 1867. There was a slight increase also in small-pox, 1,123 persons having died from this disease.

13. No less than 15,991 waggon-loads, or 1,11,876 tons of sweepings and refuse, were removed and conveyed away by rail from the city, and 840 waggon-loads, or 6,720 tons, of refuse were burnt, making a total amount of 1,18,596 tons of refuse removed during the year. The cost of haulage and disposal of this mass amounted to Rs. 1,38,000.

14. One hundred and ten miles of drains were opened and cleaned against 102 miles in 1867.

15. The Municipal Officers also directed the destruction of 22,100 lbs. of unwholesome meat, and in all of 1,05,804 lbs. of unwholesome food.

16. There was a great increase during the year in the number of building applications, no less than 1,073 applications having been received against 578 in 1867.

17. The Carnac, Elphinstone and Musjeed Overbridges, constructed at a total cost of Rs. 6,38,519, have been opened for traffic. The share contributed by the Municipality amounted to Rs. 1,96,936-8-11, the remainder being defrayed in equal shares by the G. I. P. Railway Company and the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Government finding the land. The traffic over these bridges is very great. The Municipal Commissioner has reported that, roughly speaking, about 50,000 persons and 5,000 carts daily cross to enter the Elphinstone property and again return.

18. The Beef Market and new Fort Market have been completed, making a total of 8 public and 17 private markets now open in the city.

19. The revenue derived by the Municipality from market and slaughter house fees for the year amounted to Rs. 98,732-6-11.

License Tax.

20. The number of Licenses issued under the Municipal Act was 6,198, yielding Rs. 2,12,965-8-0. This number of licenses is thus classified:—

	No. of Licenses.	Amount.		
Class 1	616	93,525	0	0
Class 2	700	34,850	0	0
Class 3	2,084	51,337	8	0
Class 4	2,798	33,253	0	0
	6,198	2,12,965	8	0

21. The License Tax ceased at the close of 1868.

22. The entire Camatteepoora District, with a population of 128,214, and an area of 747·78 acres, was sewered during this year.

23. The Municipal workshops were completed, and executed work to the value of upwards of Rs. 2,75,000.

24. Upwards of six miles of new roads, with an area of $29\frac{1}{12}$ acres, were constructed and opened.

25. Other streets in existence were widened, adding further 18 acres to the road area, which was increased by $47\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

26. During the fair season 410·48 acres of the roads of Bombay were daily watered. The roads in Bombay measured 117 miles, with a mean width of 24 feet, and cost Rs. 3,56,265 to maintain and water during 1868.

ADEN.

27. The Municipal receipts in Aden for the past year amounted to Rs. 44,645-11-2, and the expenditure to Rs. 41,576-4-7.

COTTON FRAUDS DEPARTMENT.

The number of cotton bales exported from this Presidency in 1868, amounting to 12,94,291 bales, exceeds that exported in 1867 by 70,241 bales; and exhibits also a considerable increase over the exports of any year since the passing of the Cotton Frauds Act (Act IX of 1863).

	From Bombay.	From Carwar.	From Sind.	Total.
In 1868.....	12,40,692	26,393	27,206	12,94,291
In 1867.....	.....	.....	.....	12,24,050
Increase	.....	.....	.....	70,241

2. Exclusive of advances for experimental cotton cultivation and the purchase of superior seed for distribution to Ryots, the receipts and expenditure of every description in 1868 were respectively Rs. 2,55,560 and Rs. 2,38,786. Compared with the actual realizations and disbursements during the preceding year, there is an increase of Rs. 13,317 in receipts, and of Rs. 12,256 in disbursements, as will be seen by the subjoined table—

Year.	Receipts.		Total Rupees.	Total expenditure of every description, exclusive of advances.	Net Balance from the receipts of the year.
	Fees on bales exported.	License fees, fines, sale proceeds of condemned cotton, and savings in salaries.			
In 1868	2,51,222	4,338	2,55,560	2,38,786	16,774
In 1867	2,38,139½	4,103½	2,42,243	2,26,530	15,713
Increase in 1868	13,082½	234½	13,317	12,256	1,061

3. A portion of the net surplus from the receipts of 1868, amounting to Rs. 2,496, having been absorbed in outstanding advances, the remainder (Rs. 14,278) contributed to raise the amount of cash balance on hand from Rs. 1,57,378 at the commencement of 1868 to Rs. 1,71,656 on the 1st January 1869. On the same date the amount of unrecovered advances was Rs. 34,430, about one-half of which sum was expended in conducting cotton experiments during the past year.

4. There were 294 Presses worked by manual labor, and 171 worked by steam power during the year, against 222 of the former, and 153 of the latter, in 1867. About three-fourths of the increase in Presses worked by manual labor occurred in Surat and Broach; the others were erected in the Khandeish, Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectorates. Of the increase of 18 Presses worked by steam power, 12 have been erected in Bombay, and the others in Sind, and the Collectorates of Canara, Sholapoor, and Surat (including Broach).

5. The total number of Cotton Gins worked by steam power was 1,288 in 1868-69 against 1,303 in 1867. There was a decrease of eleven Gins in Ahmedabad and six in Bombay, while there was an increase of two in the Khandeish Collectorate, leaving a decrease of 15. The diminution, however, in the case of Bombay is stated to be only nominal, and as being due to a mistake in last year's statement in which six cotton openers were entered as Gins. The actual decrease, therefore, is only 9.

6. The number of cases tried under the Cotton Frauds Act during the year was only eight. It is now generally admitted that the working of the Act has not succeeded in affording that protection to the Cotton Trade

which it was expected to give; and the subject of its amendment is under the consideration of Government.

7. With a view of improving the staple, experiments in cotton cultivation were departmentally undertaken in different parts of the Presidency. Owing, however, to an unusually unfavourable season, but little success was obtained. Three practical gardeners from England have recently been engaged for the special conduct of experiments, and the best results are expected from their labours.

8. Including the Province of Sind and the Native States under this Presidency, the whole area under cotton cultivation throughout the Bombay territories fell short of the total extent of the previous year's cultivation by about 15,460 acres, as shown in the margin.

	Acres.
In 1867-68	21,81,174
In 1868-69	21,65,714
Decrease in the latter year.....	15,460

9. It may be noted with satisfaction that a direct export trade with Europe has opened at Carwar. No less than nine ships freighted with cotton to the amount of nearly 30,000 bales left that port for England between March 1868 and May 1869.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

A party of eight students in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, who had been previously trained, were sent in November, under the superintendence of Mr. Terry, to Ambernath, in the Callian Talooka of the Tanna Collectorate, for the purpose of taking plans, casts and drawings of the well-known temple at that place. The result of their labours has been the collection of a quantity of material sufficient to convey a correct idea of the appearance, mode of construction, ornamentation, and principal architectural features of this ancient building. Unlike all other temples of this class (in which the sculpture was added after the masonry was complete), Mr. Terry reports that he found many of the stones had been built in already carved, and he came to the conclusion that the present structure is probably a restoration or reproduction of an older building. The following is an extract from his report:—

"From the first I was much perplexed with the mode of construction I met with. I had been led to expect here, as elsewhere, that the stones were first built up in the rough and afterwards sculptured;* but I found many of these had been built in already carved; soon the discovery in the upper story over the Mandup of a quantity of worked material, either mouldings, ornaments or figures, some sharp and perfect, others much mutilated worked indiscriminately into the stone walls, or as columns supporting the roof, the difference in the characters composing the largest inscrip-

* "For, as was always the case in India, the sculpture was added after the masonry was complete." S. Fergusson—History of Architecture, Volume II, Part III, Article "Sarnath."

tion found cut into one of the architraves in the Mandup to those discovered on a stone in the upper story, the frequent discovery that parts of figures and ornaments had been deliberately cut to fit them into their present position, and that others had been selected to fill parts for which they were not originally intended, being either too large or too small, led me to doubt that I was then investigating the original temple, and to conclude after further investigation that this one had been either rebuilt or partly restored from an older structure, of which the least mutilated sculpture had been incorporated into the present building, which, I was led to believe, was of a cognate nature from the subjects chosen for the decoration of both. I was much impressed also with the great variety, boldness, simplicity and originality of the mouldings, compared to those of the Dravidian and Chalukya Temples of the South (as far as I could become acquainted with these through photographs), to its great affinity to the Jain Temples of Guzerat, as Dr. Wilson had already remarked (see B. B. A. S. Transactions, volume IV, page 369), and which I had myself visited the year previous, and with the great ease and grace thrown into some of the figures, and was convinced that, whether I was studying the original structure or a copy of some former work which had not come down to us in its integral form, the men who had worked to thus embellish it were inspired with a thorough artistic feeling, and a true appreciation of the beautiful in its more material forms, but I do not wish this to be understood as applying to the whole work indiscriminately: for instance, nothing can be more clumsy and rude than the seventh band which runs round the temple in its base; all the suttee stones dug up were also of the clumsiest carving, but these seem of a much later date.

"As soon, therefore, as I found I could depend on my moulders, I resolved to reproduce externally a section of the Mandup (selecting subjects here and there, as I could find nowhere any part sufficiently complete throughout), and to work upwards till my time was up, or I was ordered to desist. With the exception of the Plinth and two lower mouldings,

which are very large (and the plaster was very scarce), and devoid of all ornament, and which could be clearly seen in photographs and in the Architectural drawings, I have brought back moulds of this part of the temple up to the lower verandah, separating the roof from the body or walls of the building. At the same time I selected internally and externally in the upper and lower stories such pieces for reproduction as would convey a correct idea of the various modes of treatment; their different degrees of merit; the various subjects chosen by the moulders for representation; and especially (acting in this instance under the advise of Mr. Justice Newton) of most of the inscriptions, however short, discovered during the course of our investigation."

2. A translation has been made by Dr. Bhau Dajee of the principal inscription found at this temple, and was read by him at a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

3. At the request of the Madras Government, Major Robert Gill has been deputed to make tracings of such of the paintings as still exist in the cave temples at Adjunta. This Officer, whose artistic talent is well known, produced, some years ago, a series of paintings, copied from the frescoes in the caves, which were exhibited at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Unfortunately, they were all destroyed in the recent fire in that building; and endeavour is now being made to obtain fresh copies before the cave frescoes become completely obliterated. They are reported by Major Gill to have suffered severely from damp and other causes during the last few years, and the remains left capable of being copied are said to be very scanty.

4. Professor Burgess, with the assistance of Mr. Sykes, a Photographer in Bombay, has obtained a number of plans and photographs of the caves and temples at Nassick; and Captain Lyon, of the Madras Army, has been

employed in photographing Architectural remains at Beejapoor and in Guzerat, as well as the cave temple at Karlee.

5. Photographs of some ancient tombs in Sind have been presented to Government by Mr. Leggett, a gentleman at Kurrachee.

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